The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6350. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Slow Progress of the Amnesty Question in the Senate.

Contest Between Chicago Builders and Michigan Lumbermen.

Origin of the Slanders Against the Post-Office.

The Committee on Ways and Means at Their Labors.

Passage of Arms Between Messrs. Beck and Stevenson in the House.

The Fisheries in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The discussion of amnesty was continued today by speeches from Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, and Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas. Mr. MORRILL favored the bill as it came from the House, and opposed Mr. SUMNER'S amendment. It was finally arranged that the Amnesty bill should be laid aside till Monday next, and that the Apportionment bill should be taken up to-morrow, and if possible be finished this week. There seems to be an expectation that Amnesty will be taken up and brought to a final vote on Tuesday next, though it may be deemed doubtful that a vote can be forced on it even then. Mr. SCHURZ is understood to have an Amnesty speech prepared, and there are several Senators who are trying to talk so as to gain the colored vote, and not so as to secure the white vote in their respective States, who cannot be ready to go upon the record of a vote till they have properly explained their positions again. The easy way in which the Senate is taking to business is shown by the fact that at one time this afternoon an adjournment till Monday, in spite of the pressing need of action on the Apportionment bill, was near succeeding.

CHICAGO BUILDERS AND MICHIGAN LUMBERMEN.

The bill for the relief of Chicago by allowing a rebate of the duties on building materials, which passed the Senate yesterday, is far from becoming a law. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to it yesterday was entered this morning by Mr. SAWYER, who acted at the request of one of the Michigan Senators. Mr. LOGAN tried to secure final action today on the motion, but after a brief discussion Mr. ROBERTSON forced the question to give way by demanding the regular order, which brought up the Amnesty bill. It appears that the lumber merchants and producers of Michigan are really frightened at the prospect of having to compete with Canada lumbermen without a protective tariff, and many Senators are firm in the position that a direct appropriation, as a national charity, which, through the equalizing effect of the revenue system, should bear upon the whole country, would be better and more just than an indirect contribution of the character proposed. There will evidently be a long debate upon it yet before final action is reached.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NOT IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is unanimous in the opinion that DEMOSTHENES is not a trustworthy counsellor in cases involving constitutional law in this country, or at least that in insuring Mrs. WOODHULL, and through her the advocates of woman suffrage, with the belief that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments gave them all they demanded, he was not being altogether the honorable thing, if he really knew what he was about. In reply to the petition and arguments recently addressed to the Committee, Mr. CARPENTER put in the report today, which denies their claims wholly, and says that whether the Constitution ought to allow women to vote or not, it certainly does not prevent the States from doing just what they please about it, and in prohibiting women from voting in spite of anything Congress can do. The report is quite brief but very strong in its statement of the constitutional questions which arise in connection with the subject, but the women disciples were not without their comfort and consolation. Having been vanquished before the Senate they went over to the House and presented Gen. BUTLER with a superb bouquet, which that gentleman modestly placed on his desk for the day, in the face and eyes of all his envious neighbors.

NORTH CAROLINIANS CALL ON MR. COLFAX.

A delegation of North Carolinians, numbering about twenty, composed of eminent citizens of that State, who are just now in town, were introduced to Vice-President COLFAX, at the capitol, today, by Col. DOUGLAS, private secretary to the President. They congratulated Mr. COLFAX upon the recovery of his health, and engaged for a short time in cordial social conversation.

KUKLUX.

In the House, today, Mr. POLAND, from the Joint Committee on Insurrectionary States, reported a substitute for the resolutions offered by Messrs. STEVENSON and BECK, calling upon the President for all the information relative to his action under the Kuklux law, and the outrages which led to it. Mr. BECK offered his original resolution as a substitute for the substitute, and a strict party vote defeated it. The resolution adopted asks information not only with regard to the South Carolina Kuklux, but those of North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Kentucky. Mr. BECK is evidently anxious that the facts about his own State should not be known, and the Democrats, who have been so fierce to deny the Kuklux outrages, today voted solidly against allowing an opportunity to prove that the organization is not confined to South Carolina. Mr. STEVENSON made a strong speech against Mr. BECK'S resolution, showing that it contains an untruth, the President not having declared martial law in South Carolina, but simply suspended the habeas corpus writ. Mr. STEVENSON instanced the authenticated cases of Kuklux outrages in Kentucky, to which Mr. BECK had no reply.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have not asked to have the name of Mr. CHAS. HALE withdrawn. They have made a request for certain information from the State Department, which will be forthcoming to-morrow. It is not believed that Mr. HALE will be permitted to suffer because of the attack made upon him.

A PRINCETON RECEPTION BY GEN. SHERMAN.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, Secretary SHERMAN will give a reception to Dr. McCOSH, of Princeton College. The invited guests on this occasion will be the graduates of the College resident in the District of Columbia and Alexandria, among whom are several in Congress, viz., Senators BLAIR, KELLY and STOCKTON, and Representative ARCHER. Secretaries ROBESON and SHERMAN are also graduates of this institution. Rev. Dr. JOHN MACLEAN, who was Dr. McCOSH'S predecessor; and who will be remembered with love by every graduate of the College, will also be present, and probably, also, several members of the Faculty. President GRANT will also be among the guests. This reception should not be confounded with the official card reception of the Secretary a week later.

OBSTRUCTING LEGISLATION.

The Ways and Means Committee are confronted by an embarrassing condition of things. No sooner do they begin the consideration of the subjects of internal revenue and tariff than they are overwhelmed by delegations of interested parties, each upholding or opposing some particular interest, and all demanding, as their inalienable right, a full and fair hearing. But the result now, as heretofore, is that after hearing all these various conflicting interests and opinions, the Committee see no nearer to results than they were before, and each man comes back to the necessity of looking at the subject from the stand-point of national requirement, modified more or less by his own predilections on the general subjects of tariff revenue reform and free trade. Now, the country expects, and the Committee desire, to make an early report, but they cannot do so if they are to listen to the requirement of every business interest in the country affected by taxation. Everything in the end must be left to the judgment of the Committee, and the Committee must be trusted.

POSTAL CONTRACTS.

When the charges against the Post-office Department of fraud in the letting of mail contracts were first brought upon the House, it was stated in these dispatches it would be found they originated with the contractors, whose schemes had been defeated by the Postmaster-General. Today the House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads began the investigation, and examined the gentleman who at the time edited the Democratic organ here. He testified that the information was obtained from one J. C. McKIBBEN, who prepared the article as it first appeared. McKIBBEN is a contractor whom the Department has successfully defended itself against. He will be summoned to testify.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Gen. BUTLER was before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today, and made an argument upon the subject of the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington. He advocates, first, inaction—that this section of the treaty should remain in operation as it is provided it may, without affecting the remaining provisions; and if that proposition cannot be sustained, then indemnity as proposed by his Bounty bill, and as heretofore mentioned in these dispatches, viz.: Six dollars per ton under the new measurement for vessels of from 20 to 100 tons. It is exceedingly difficult to predict what the Committee will do. Gen. BUTLER did not conclude his argument, and will appear again.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session, today, confirmed the following nominations:

Franklin M. Drew, to be Pension Agent at Augusta, Me.; James W. Locke, District Judge for the Southern District of Florida; M. A. Shelesburg, Marshal for Colorado Territory; James E. McCaleary, Attorney for Arizona Territory; P. G. Holmes, Agent for the Yancton Sioux, Dakota Territory; R. S. Slater, Register at Lewiston, Idaho; Geo. H. Harrows, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Division, Philadelphia; Wm. A. Davis, Assessor for the Third District of California; Charles Williams, Surveyor of Customs at Fredericksburg, Va.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations today finished the Navy Appropriation bill. It appropriates about $18,000,000, over one-third of which sum is for the officers and personnel with attendant expenses.

The Committee has commenced consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, presented the resolution of the Legislature of South Carolina, instructing their Senators to vote for the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and said that he was, of course, in favor of the bill.

Petitions were presented in reference to the duty on cast-steel; from the students of the Divinity School of Harvard, asking Congress to dismiss all petitions for a constitutional amendment recognizing God; and a memorial of the Cherokee Indians protesting against the establishment of a Territorial Government in the Indian Territory.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Bills were reported favorably as follows:

By Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce—For the preservation of the harbors of the United States from encroachment and constituting the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey a Board for that purpose, with authority to make and enforce the necessary regulations.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, from the same Committee—Authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with American citizens on the best obtainable terms, for a semi-monthly mail service between New-Orleans and ports in Mexico and Havana. Within three months, at least three first-class iron steamships are to be built of fifteen hundred tons burden for the service.

A NEW SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to prohibit the deportation of natives of the South Sea Islands by citizens of the United States. He said that within a very brief period a slave trade with these islands had sprung up; that our own citizens had engaged in the horrible traffic; that the attention of the English Anti-Slavery Societies had been directed to it, and that he would call up this bill at an early day and urge its passage.

CHICAGO.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago Relief bill was passed yesterday.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, moved immediate consideration.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, said he had asked Mr. SAWYER to make the motion, because the passage of the bill would do a great injury to some of his constituents—the Michigan lumber merchants—and he believed when the Senate fully understood the facts it would not confirm yesterday's vote. He said he had received numerous protests against the bill, and he read a letter which described it as a swindle and a fraud, perpetrated by the free-traders, and an article from a Michigan paper calling it "a bounty concocted by Chicago speculators." He was willing to vote for any reasonable measure of relief, but he hoped the Senate never would consent to rob the ruined lumbermen of Michigan and Wisconsin for the benefit of Chicago.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, read a letter denouncing the bill as special legislation for the benefit of a few individuals, and denying that it would be of any benefit whatever to the working men, or any men except a few speculators. He favored the reconsideration, also, because the bill was clearly unconstitutional. He was willing to vote for an appropriation to the relief of the sufferers if it was necessary.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said the plea of relieving Chicago, by an appropriation of money, was impracticable, and expressed his regret that all the Senators who opposed the measure of relief for his constituents were upon the same side in politics with himself. He appealed to the Senate not to reconsider the vote.

AMNESTY.

Pending the discussion, Mr. ROBERTSON called for the regular order, the Amnesty bill.

Mr. LOGAN asked to have it temporarily laid aside.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, said he now felt an increased interest in the Amnesty bill because there was a vacancy on the Supreme Bench of Georgia, and the Governor was anxiously awaiting the passage of this bill, which would relieve some of the oldest jurists in the State, and give him a wider choice in filling the vacancy.

The Amnesty bill was then taken up, and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill, and in opposition to Mr. SUMNER'S amendment. He had been convinced that it would be wise to pass this bill by the President's recommendation, by the recommendation of the Kuklux Committee, and by his own judgment. Mr. SUMNER'S amendment he thought ought to have been entertained as an amendment to this bill, because it involved a different rule of legislation, requiring only a majority, and, although it involved very delicate constitutional questions, it had not been considered by a Committee. Besides it was unconstitutional. Mr. SUMNER had failed to point out any provision of the Constitution which would authorize Congress to pass it. Mr. MORRILL criticised in detail the provisions of Mr. SUMNER'S bill, and argued that Congress had no power to enact them into law, except so far as they applied to common carriers.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, followed. He was in favor of the Amnesty bill, and also of the amendment; but there were men at the South for whose relief he would not vote—JEFFERSON DAVIS, for instance. There were also other persons in his own State, all Democrats, who were conducting themselves very badly. He criticised HORACE GREELEY for going bail for Mr. DAVIS. The Amnesty bill was then made a special order for Monday at 1 o'clock, the final vote not to be taken until Tuesday.

A resolution to adjourn to Monday was lost.

The Apportionment bill was taken up, and then, at 4 P.M., the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented of the numerous manufacturers in New-York, stating that they have to pay from eighty to eighty-five per cent. duty on alpaca imported for umbrellas, while on imported umbrellas the duty is but fifty per cent. They ask for an equalization of the duty on both umbrellas and alpacas; of the importer and dealer in sugar, in favor of a specific and uniform rate of duty; of the manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, in favor of a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound.

EDUCATION AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The House took up the bill to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, addressed the House in support of the bill. He replied to the charges usually made against the Republican Party in reference to its legislative action—casting the blame of all objectionable legislation on the Democratic Party. If that party had not gone into rebellion the great war power conferred on the Government in the Constitution would never have been called into requisition. Had the Democratic Party kept the peace in the Southern States the Kuklux legislation of last year would not have been enacted; and so now if the Democratic Party in the South would make suitable provision for general education, the bill would not interfere with the States on that subject. How had that party sought to fasten upon that beautiful but unfortunate section everything that degrades mankind! Slavery, poverty, crime, disorder, ignorance, had ever found in that party efficient and active allies. He gave figures to show the ignorance in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Mr. BECK—Where did you get that report?

Mr. HOAR—From the census.

Mr. BECK—Taken by fellows who tried to make it as bad as possible; and let me tell the gentleman that nearly every one of those men in Kentucky who cannot read or write understands the provisions of the Constitution better than the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR said the State of Kentucky had turned out of office within a year its Democratic Superintendent of Schools, simply because his heart had been too great for his Democracy, and he had urged measures of relief. He continued his citations, and appealed to the gentlemen whose States were unfortunate in that respect to rise above party lines and to join in the attempt to remedy the evil.

Mr. BUSCHARD, of Illinois, supported the bill generally, though he favored some modifications of it.

KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, rose to report from the Joint Committee on Southern Outrages a resolution, as a substitute for two similar ones, referred to it on motion of Messrs. BECK and STEVENSON. (These latter were calling for information as to the States of South Carolina and Kentucky.)

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, raised the parliamentary point that a report from a majority of the Joint Committee having voted against the resolution, it could not be reported to the House.

Mr. POLAND explained that whatever may have been the preliminary votes on the resolutions of Messrs. BECK and STEVENSON, there was no division at all on the question of ordering the report to be made.

The Speaker at first sustained the point made by Mr. BECK, but reversed the ruling after the explanation was made by Mr. POLAND.

The report was read. It recommends the adoption of a resolution calling on the President for the information which he acted in exercising in the State of South Carolina the powers conferred upon him in the act of April 20, 1871, the "Kuklux act," with the names of the persons arrested and imprisoned, with all the particulars; also, such other information as will convey to the Legislature of the state of peace and the security of life and property in that State and in North Carolina, particularly as to the "Lowry gang," Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, including the recent legislative conflict there.

Mr. BECK offered a substitute confining the information sought for to the State of South Carolina, inasmuch as that was the only State where martial law existed, and as it would require months to give all the information required in the original resolution.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, opposed Mr. BECK'S substitute at first, but subsequently contended that it was not true—namely, that the President had declared martial law in the State of South Carolina. That was not true. Martial law suspended civil law, and if that had been suspended, the recent trials in Columbia, S. C., would not have been held, where two of the ablest jurists in the land were feed lawyers to defend the Kuklux wretches, and actually left the Court-room in shame. For his own part, he should have had no objection to see hundreds or thousands of these Kuklux wretches tried by drum-head court-martial and swinging to the highest bough.

Mr. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio, questioned the statement as to counsel for the Kuklux prisoners having been driven out of Court by shame at the developments made.

Mr. STEVENSON replied that one of them, Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Ohio, left the Court-house while one of his clients was on trial, because he was sickened by the facts developed, and the other, Mr. BEVERLY JOHNSON, left Columbia while the cases were still on.

Mr. VAN TRUMP said that Mr. STARKWEATHER had left only when his duty—that of arguing the law points—was performed.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked Mr. VAN TRUMP if he said that Mr. STARKWEATHER was not ashamed of the developments?

Mr. VAN TRUMP did not know anything about that, but he knew he had not deserted his clients.

Mr. STEVENSON would undertake to say that Mr. STARKWEATHER was ashamed, and must have been ashamed; and that if he were not every friend of his would be ashamed of him.

After further discussion Mr. BECK'S substitute was rejected, and Mr. POLAND'S resolution was adopted.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $17,943,347.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2:20, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the Chair, on the General Legislative Appropriation bill.

GIGANTIC PENSION FRAUDS.

In reference to the bill for the punishment of frauds in the Pension Office, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, stated that the Committee of Ways and Means had been assured yesterday by the Secretary of the Interior, that fully one-fourth of the pensions now paid were frauds. He had been so startled by such an extraordinary statement that he had written down the words at the time, and the Commissioner of Pensions, who was present at the time, confirmed the statement.

Messrs. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and HALE, of Maine, made remarks confirmatory of the statement, the latter alluding particularly to a batch of 300 new pensions in New-York—applications for pensions for the Wars of 1812, which were all found to be fraudulent, got up by claim agents, some of whom had been arrested, tried and convicted, while others had fled to Canada.

After progressing with the Appropriation bill as far as the forty-second page the Committee rose.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. DAWES and BROOKS of New-York, Regents of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Washington.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

The Connolly Lawsuits.

The Supreme Court at Albany, while affirming Judge LEARNED'S decision reducing CONNOLLY'S bail to half a million dollars, at the same time passes an judgment upon the important question of the right of the Attorney-General to bring the suits on behalf of the State. The question will be brought up on demurrer before the Court of Appeals, and the General Term at Albany will have to pass upon the right of the people to bring these suits. As the case now stands, nothing has been finally adjudicated upon.

The Yorkville Justiceship—The Case Given to the Jury.

The case of MURRAY vs. COULTER, involving the right to the Justiceship of the Yorkville Police Court, was submitted to the jury yesterday under a brief and impartial charge from Judge EMDEN, at the close of which the jurors were informed how their attention to the case and warmth of the Court proved it to be their duty to keep them together until they had either agreed upon a verdict, or, after fully considering all the points in the case, had come to the conclusion that an agreement was impossible. Up to 8 o'clock the jury had failed to agree, and were sent to their room for the night, the Judge ordering a sealed verdict if they should agree before the opening of Court this morning. A large crowd of the retainers of both parties to the suit lingered in the cold halls of the Court-house long after it became known that the Judge had departed.

ALBANY AFFAIRS.

The Most Industrious Legislature of the Past Five Years.

The New-York Charter Before the Joint Committees.

Interesting Developments in the Insurance Investigation.

Opposition to Third-Avenue Palace Cars—The Fields Contested Case—Contest in the Senate on the Deficiency Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

The public has no reason to find fault with the industry of the Legislature thus far. They have held one-third more sessions and twice as long ones as any previous Legislature, for the last five years during the first four weeks of the session; and a resolution was adopted this morning to hold evening sessions two days in a week hereafter, which has not hitherto been usual until the last half of the one hundred days. All of the general orders on file were disposed of in the Assembly today, together with all the Senate bills awaiting action of the lower House. Among the bills ordered to a third reading in Committee of the Whole was Mr. JUDD'S bill to encourage the establishment of free libraries in all the towns and villages of the State. Mr. NILES' bill legalizing the acts of notaries public who may have removed from this county where they were appointed, and to authorize their appointment for counties in which they do business, irrespective of their residence, was also ordered to a third reading.

THOSE FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES.

Col. HAWKINS introduced a bill today, which, if it becomes a law, will deprive the Democratic Party of the twenty-five or thirty thousand fraudulent votes that have been used to defeat the will of the people in this State during the last four years. The bill declares that no certificates of naturalization, issued from the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, during the month of October, in the years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, and no such certificates issued from the Superior Court during the months of September and October of the same years, shall hereafter be evidence of citizenship, or shall entitle their holders to the right to vote. It then provides for the readjudication of the rights claimed by the holders of these certificates, before the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court of the City of New-York. The evidence taken before the Congressional Investigating Committee in 1869, showed that from twenty to twenty-five thousand fraudulent naturalization papers were issued from the Supreme and Superior Courts of New-York City in the Fall of 1868, and were used to carry this State against Gen. GRANT.

THIRD-AVENUE PALACE-CARS.

In response to the numerous petitions for a law to permit the Third-avenue Railroad Company to run palace-cars, Mr. WHITLOCK this morning presented a remonstrance against the passage of such a law in the form of resolutions adopted by the East Side Association. Their reasons for opposing palace-cars are: *First*—Palace-cars occupy as much space on the road, and require as much exaction from the Company as ordinary cars, while they do not carry half as many passengers, and the public cannot afford to surrender exclusive privileges to the Company for the benefit of a few, while they are unable with the ordinary cars to meet the wants of the people. Second, the running of palace-cars practically tends to reduce the grade of ordinary cars, and cheapen the accommodation afforded by them, whereas it ought to be improved. Third, the Company ought not on any pretense to be permitted to increase the rates of fare, the earnings of the road being already disproportionate to the accommodations furnished to the public.

MORE STEAM-CARS IN THE STREETS.

A bill was introduced last week and is now before the Senate Committee on railroads, amending the railroad consolidation act of 1869, so as to include branch roads. Its object is said to be to enable the Second-avenue railroad Company to consolidate with a branch road from New-Rochelle in Westchester County, and run steam-cars through the Second-avenue under a privilege already secured to the Company of using dummy engines.

FIELDS' CASE.

It is said that a majority of the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections entertain the opinion that the Committee has no jurisdiction in the case of TOM FIELDS, so far as relates to acts charged to have been committed by him prior to the election which gave him a seat in the present Assembly, and that their investigations must be confined to frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at that election.

A TELEGRAPHIC OR TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

Either the telegraphic operator or the type-setter added one too many ciphers to the figures in my dispatch giving the amount received by Superintendent MILLER, since he came into office, on the percentage for the transfer of securities. It should have been $4,600, instead of $46,000. MILLER has persuaded the *Argus* to tell its readers, this morning, that what was manifestly an error of the printer or telegraph operator was an intentional misrepresentation of the TIMES.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The bill to provide for the financial necessities of the City of New-York occupied the Senate nearly all this morning. The bill, which was discussed in the Assembly on Friday last and on Monday evening, having passed that body on its third readings yesterday, made its appearance in the Senate today. Mr. PALMER, the able Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, immediately moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, stating that the bill was substantially the same, one particular excepted, as the one which his Committee had reported to the Senate and which was then on the files ready for consideration, and that both the bills might with advantage be considered at one time. This Mr. BENEDICT opposed, and asked that the bill might go to the Committee on Cities, but Mr. PALMER'S motion was carried by a large majority. Soon after the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the two bills, where Mr. PALMER moved to substitute the Senate bill for that of the Assembly. The only material difference in the two bills is that Mr. COCHRANE, President of the Board of Aldermen, is made one of the proposed Board of Audit by the Assembly bill, and is not named by the Senate bill. Mr. BENEDICT stuck out stoutly for the principles of the original bill introduced by him, vesting sole power in Controller GREEN, and seemed quite unable to comprehend that the first day's discussion of that bill had demonstrated the fact that it stood no sort of chance to pass the Senate. Mr. PALMER'S motion was carried, and after a protracted debate the feature of which was a racy and original speech from Senator O'BRIEN, the bill was ordered to a third reading. The Committee reported the bill to the Senate favorably, where Mr. BENEDICT moved again to amend by vesting the sole authority under it in Controller GREEN, and on this he was the only Republican voting affirmatively, Messrs. COCK, JOHNSON, O'BRIEN and TIEMANN the only Democrats present, except Mr. HARDENBURGH, voting with him. The bill then had its third reading, and passed the Senate unanimously—26 yeas.

A CITY RAILROAD BOARD.

Senator ROBERTSON introduced today the bill noticed yesterday for a Board of Railroad Commissioners in New-York City, to build an underground railroad at the expense of the City.

A NOVEL METHOD OF LEGISLATING.

Senator WHEEMAN introduced, today, the following resolution:

Resolved, That any person known as a thief, who shall at any time visit or be found in any bank, savings bank or other monetary institution or office, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than six months.

This idea of making a penal statute by resolution of the Senate alone is somewhat amusing to the old hands about here. It is suggested that if the members of this Legislature were not more honest than their predecessors, they might subject them to arrest and imprisonment when they go to draw the drafts for their pay. S.

The New Charter in Joint Committee on Cities—A Favorable Reception—The Insurance Investigations—The New-York Water Supply.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25—Evening.—The Joint Committee on Cities of the two Houses met this evening in the Senate Chamber, and listened for two hours and a half to addresses from Gov. SALOMON, SIMON STERN, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ in favor of the new charter of the Committee of Seventy. The general features of the charter were explained, and a very favorable impression was left on the Committee, especially with regard to the novel and prominent feature of minority, or proportionate representation. At the close of the meeting the representatives of the Committee of Seventy now in the City were entertained at the rooms of Senator PALMER, in Congress Hall. The following-named gentlemen from the Committee of Seventy are now here: JAMES M. BROWN, Gov. SALOMON, S. B. RUGGLES, SIMON STERN, Judge ENOTT, Hon. JOHN WHEELER, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, R. B. SHERMAN, ROBERT HOE, JAMES M. HALSTED, FREDERICK SCHAICK, Major BUNDY, Col. N. G. DUNN, HENRY N. BEERS, LEWIS BALLARD, J. J. O'DONOHOE, ALBERT KLAMROTH, ROBERT B. MOONEY.

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The Assembly Insurance Committee met to-night to continue the investigation of the charges against the Insurance Department. Mr. PARSONS, of the firm of WEED, PARSONS & Co., was the principal witness examined. He testified that immediately after the appointment of Mr. MILLER he was waited upon by Mr. SOUTHWICK, of the Auditor's Department, who asked him if he desired to continue to do the printing of the Insurance Department. He said he did. SOUTHWICK then asked him how much he would give. He replied ten per cent. He was told that this was insufficient, he must give more. The matter was eventually arranged at twenty-five per cent. His firm continued to do the printing until recalled. SOUTHWICK called from time to time, inspected the books and received checks regularly for the percentage to the amount of several thousand dollars. The checks are to be produced before the Committee. No direct evidence was produced connecting Mr. MILLER with the transaction.

THE ROSSA-TWEED CASE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate met this evening to consider the case of ROSSA vs. TWEED. Mr. REYNOLDS represented TWEED, and demanded that the memorial of ROSSA be made more specific. The Committee decided that this was a reasonable demand, and postponed the hearing till Thursday next for that purpose.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. TRACY, Engineer of the Department of Public Works, and Mr. VAN NORT, appeared before the Senate Committee, this evening, in opposition to the bill introduced a day or two since, repealing the act of last Winter providing for an additional supply of "pure and wholesome water for New-York." They represented that the increased supply provided for in the act was imperatively demanded by the City, and that the repeal of the act would be a public calamity. S.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Hearing Before the Joint Committee on Cities of Both Houses in Joint Session.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Joint Committee on Cities met in joint session in the Senate Chamber this evening, to hear arguments on the proposed new charter for New-York. A large number of distinguished citizens of New-York were present, including Hon. James M. Brown, Ex-Gov. Salomon, Simon Stern, Hon. John Wheeler, Joseph Blumenthal, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, R. B. Sherman, James M. Halsted, Robert Hoe, Judge Emott, Frederick Schaick, Major Bundy, Henry N. Beers, Lewis Ballard, Col. N. G. Dunn, Albert Klamroth, J. J. O'Donohue, Robert Mooney, and Thos. B. McClellan.

Ex-Gov SALOMON was the first to address the Committee, and in opening referred to the discovery of great robberies in New-York, through conspiracy among the municipal authorities, and the origin and organization of the Committee of Seventy of the leading citizens. He then detailed the duties devolving upon the Committee, and what it had done. He said that notwithstanding all they had done, an appeal was made to the people, not only of the City, but of the State, to do that which it was beyond the power of the Committee to do. The people of the State nobly responded to this call, and took measures to secure to the City such reform measures as were needed. The Committee, or a subcommittee of fifteen, then proceeded to form a charter, the main features of which had been submitted from time to time to the Committee of Seventy, and met with their approval, and now it is submitted to the Legislature with the hope that it will meet with its sanction. He referred to the fact and deprecated that party rules had been applied to strictly municipal affairs and enforced with such effect as to inflict great injury on the interests of the City. It had occurred to the Committee that a removal of the opportunity for this partisanship would result in much good, and he proceeded to illustrate the advantages of minority or proportional representation, and held that the Board of Aldermen elected under this system would be by far the most fit representative of the people. He said this was not a new thing. It had been tried in England, in the law in Illinois, and indeed was put in operation in our own State in the election of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The effect of this principle is to act as a restraint upon parties and require them to put in nomination better candidates. It was also proposed to give the Board of Aldermen larger power than they have had of late, and as is possessed in other cities. They are to have the power to raise all the money necessary to carry on the affairs of the City. They had also thought but one Board instead of two was necessary. There had never been found any more difficulty in putting a scheme through two Boards than would be experienced with one. A two-thirds vote was also made necessary for appropriations. He proceeded to detail the remaining features upon all the other leading features of the charter; the payment of salaries to Aldermen; term of office; the powers of the Mayor to remove from office, he being also removable; the Departments to be governed by the proposed charter; and then he ceased. It had been objected that for the Executive departments so many men could not discharge their duties as well as one man or head. This objection he discussed, and said that there would be an advantage gained by having a minority present at the head of each department. He said that it was done properly and legally. He held that if you put the power of appointment in the hands of one man, a head, like the Mayor, you will put it in the hands of a man nominated by a caucus, elected by a party, the creature of a party, and you will certainly have to experience again just such things as have been experienced within the past few years. He said they had provided that the Commissioners should have seats in the Board of Aldermen, but without votes, like the Ministers of England. This too, was for a good purpose, and it was hoped it would so result. The heads of Bureaus appoint their subordinates, and can remove them; the heads of Bureaus are removable by the heads of the Department, who in turn are removable by the Mayor on good cause. They had abolished the Commission of Public Docks, and provided for a Bureau of Docks. The Department of Public Parks remains as it was, with the exception of relieving it of control over certain streets, and some other slight changes, together with putting it under control of the Board of Aldermen. He explained the organization of the Commission of Public Safety, the members of which were to be elected every three years. He showed how charitable institutions in the City were to be brought under the control and supervision of the Commission of Charities and Correction so long as they received donations from the City. The four Commissioners of Finance are made the Tax Commissioners. They are to file and publish monthly statements of their affairs, and they shall have the sole and exclusive right to pay out moneys. It was thought advisable to have only one outlet to the Treasury. The Board of Aldermen are to pass on the Budget, after it if they see fit, and then the Board of Supervisors shall proceed to raise the money. There was a Law Department, and no lawyer shall be paid for services except he be appointed through this department. He also explained the provision made for public education, which was of a similar restrictive character. Provision is also made against any one holding two offices. A member of the Legislature or of Congress cannot hold any position under the charter. He concluded by saying this charter was the result of patient and combined labor. The Committee believed that it would give the City a good Government. He asked for the candid consideration on the part of the Committees and the Legislature. It would excite opposition. It affects materially politicians, and they would of course oppose it. It had broken up all subsidies to the Press, which it was found had grown to great proportions, and had made provisions for sufficient publicity, as they thought, at regular prices and cost. He said the Committee expected soon to be able to present to the Legislature a Registry law which would meet the wants of the City. He called attention to the bill giving power to any taxpayer to sue any official guilty of malfeasance in office, and explained the necessity for the law.

SIMON STERNS was the next speaker, and addressed the Committee mainly in advocacy of the principle of minority or proportional elections. This was actually necessary under the prevailing circumstances, politically, in the City. It was impossible for the minority ever to rise to a majority, therefore they should be put in a position where they can secure representation. There is no other way than this proportional system. He said the minority must be represented, because, if they are not, there is no opportunity to prevent the robberies we have experienced these past few years. By this system the minority can secure representation in the legislative body of the City, and this representation can be on the watch and prevent frauds. We want some one, he said, in that body who cannot be corrupted. He cited a vast number of high authorities in various sections of the world in favor of the system, and said unless it was engrafted in the charter it would be far better to grove the City from the State Legislature than to keep the City under the majority rule as at present.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES was the next speaker. He pointed the Committee to the fact that this was the most important question he ever, in his forty years' experience, knew to be before the Legislature. He endorsed all that had been said in advocacy of the proportional representation system. What was wanted in every Department of the City was a pair of eyes to watch the doings of the majority. This was the great desideratum. It was the only salvation of the City. He then proceeded to detail the events of the last six months, and pointed to the great uprising of the people demanding reform. He begged of the Committee to seize the opportunity to save the City and do themselves a lasting honor and credit, but he appealed to them not to remove the watch-dog which was contained in the proportional representative system.

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ was the next speaker, who spoke generally on the charter, saying he believed it expressed the sentiments of the people of the City.

The Committee then adjourned till a week from to-night.

The following letter was handed the Committee by Ex-Gov. SALOMON:

LETTER FROM GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly that I am unable to leave the City and go before the Committee of the Legislature which have under consideration the charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy. Having been a member of the Committee on Legislation, under whose immediate direction the charter was framed, I can sincerely say that I have never been associated with a body of gentlemen more earnest in their efforts to accomplish the patriotic object in their views. In this case the object was to frame a plan for a City Government which should protect the people from plunder and to arrest maladministration in its incipient stages by giving to the transactions of municipal officers a more perfect publicity. Among the provisions which address themselves particularly to the judgment of the Legislature and to its regard for our welfare is that which aims to secure for us the principle of proportional representation, and in case it should be deemed experimental, I trust there may be no hesitation in according it to us as a measure which can work no possible injustice, and which may be instructive and helpful to us the four-last blessing of an honest and prudent Government. If the members of the Legislature could have witnessed, as I have done, the long and laborious deliberations with which the charter was framed, and the care with which every provision was weighed, in view solely of the interests of the people of the City, I am sure the instrument would go before them with a claim to their favorable consideration, which no words of mine could strengthen.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

(Signed.) JOHN A. DIX.

To Hon. R. SALOMON.

The following letter was received here this evening by Mr. TWOMBLY:

To Hon. H. N. Twombly:

DEAR SIR: At the request of yourself and other Republicans of the City of New-York, I gave a reluctant consent that my name should be used as one of the Board of Audit contemplated by your bill recently passed in the Assembly. The singular unanimity with which both your political friends and opponents united in the Senate to strike me from the bill, and to retain the remaining Auditors on it, suggests the conclusion that my retention would be equally acceptable to your opponents, as well as to your friends, in the Assembly. Be this as it may, my own sense of propriety forbids that I should be continued in this mass of legislation. I therefore ask you to withdraw my name from it.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed.) JOHN COCHRANE.

ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE NEW-YEAR'S EVE MURDER.

The Inquest on Victor Clemens—Testimony of the Witnesses—The Verdict of the Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEVEN DECADES OF THE UNION. By HENRY A. WISE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The ostensible object of this book is to give a memorial account of the life of President TYLER, which ran through seven decades—from 1790 to 1862—and not only does it do this, but it gives an entertaining narrative of the principal facts of historical importance occurring during that period, and sketches from the lives of contemporaneous statesmen. Throughout the entire book there is an attempted defense of the State Rights doctrine, but, in a very adroit manner, the theory is generally advanced in the form of a suggestion, rather than an open statement of belief. The work is interesting because of the amount of personal information it gives concerning some of the most illustrious men our nation has produced; but the defects in style are numerous, one being the exaggerated working-up of detail in the portrayal of a person or of some particular event—a failing to which Southern writers seem to be especially addicted. Thus Mr. WISE, one of the old Virginia Senators, is described as having hair "floating in curls imperial as those of Jove, when Olympus shook with his nod; a strong gray eye, which glowed as he breathed forth his inspiration of intellect and heart; a finely-chiseled mouth, expressing the most delicate taste and sweet benevolence; and a nose and chin of manly fortitude." Of his delivery, he says it was "soft, clear and flute-like," and "trickled, as it were, gently upon his hearers, and they were held in mute attention by a murmuring mime." Of course the effect of a speech from such a paragon could not be other than startling, and we are, therefore, in no way surprised to hear "that flame went forth like a sword to the man at whom it pointed, pierced him to the dividing asunder of the joints and the marrow." Is not this grand? If Southern statesmen write in this way, what can we expect from Southern novelists?

LANDMARKS AND OTHER POEMS. By JOHN JAMES PIATT. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Nothing could be more strictly indigenous than the poems and sketches we have received from writers beyond the Rocky Mountains; and we have also witnessed the failure of attempts to transplant these vigorous native productions. The great central valley is far behind the two other sections in characteristic literary progress. The mental force of its inhabitants has found vent through a thousand practical channels, and has wanted the incentive furnished by long cultivation in the East, and by natural suggestions and startling personal experiences in the extreme West. Mr. PIATT may justly claim to be the first genuine poet of the Mississippi Valley. No one who reads his poems can fail to see that they are charmingly original, both in the subjects selected and in the manner in which they are treated. Pictures of Western farm life are so vividly painted that one can almost see the endless fields of wheat lazily waving in the hot, hazy air. To those who have been accustomed to measure antiquity by centuries, there is something almost ludicrous in the thought of "land-marks" whose only claim for veneration is the fact of their having existed forty or fifty years; but in a land of sudden changes this is undeniably the case, and even antiquity is but a relative term. "The Lost Farm," which is the longest poem in the volume, is founded on an incident which could be met with nowhere but in America. The other poems are also of great interest and merit, and will be read by all who are interested in the generic growth of our literature.

POEMS. By CELIA THAXTER. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

This little volume of poems contains a number of beautifully-drawn pictures of the seaside, not by the hand of a transient visitor, but by one who has evidently passed her life within sound of the waves, and is therefore fully embued with those peculiar thoughts and feelings characteristic of such a life. The poems are, as might be expected, written in a minor chord; even those suggestive of great happiness have this under current of sadness running through them. Why the associations of ocean life should be productive of this feeling it is difficult to say; but the dwellers along our sea-coast, and particularly in New-England, are never what would be termed happy, jovial people; the wit and humor so prevalent at the West is there lost under a burden of sadness amounting almost to mysticism. Life is solemn; existence is not a pleasure; and thus, with the poems which were formed under these influences, the tone is almost always a sad one, and this one line might answer as a text for all:

"The weary waves wash sadly, and a grief
Sounds in the wind."

MEDICAL THERMOMETRY AND HUMAN TEMPERATURE. By Prof. C. A. WUNDERLICH and EDWARD SEGUIN, M. D. New-York: WM. WOOD & Co.

The subject upon which this medical treatise is written is one still in its infancy, though there is every reason to think that continued investigation will develop it into the readiest and surest means of detecting the progress and change of disease. Though principally devoted to the elucidation of this practice in the higher forms of medical treatment, the present work contains a graphic account of the advantages arising from the use of thermometry in the nursing and education of young children. Prof. WUNDERLICH suggests that all mothers should accustom themselves to judge of the temperature of their infant's bodies by mere hand pressure, an art easily acquired, and which would enable them to predict sickness and prepare for it, as readily as a sea captain can foretell a storm by means of a barometer.

SAINT ABE AND HIS SEVEN WIVES. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

This is a poetical romance drawn from experiences of life at Salt Lake City. The characters are capitally sketched in a light but truthful manner, and the entire poem is literally mined with concealed humor, which, with slight penetration, produces the most startling mirth explosions. It may be urged by some in way of objection that the conclusion drawn from the sorrows and trials consequent to polygamy is not carried to its highest possible ground; but then every one knows what the deductions would be from a strictly moral standpoint, while it is both novel and gratifying to know that the condition is far from an agreeable one, even when judged by the easy cynical tests of a modern man of the world.

Books Received.

Memoir of Ulric Dahlgren. By his father, Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Hunter and Tom. (The August Stories.) By JACOB ABBOTT. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

The Theology of the New Testament. Translated from the Dutch of VAN OOSTERZEE by MAURICE J. EVANS. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

Poems for the Million. By FRANCIS S. SMITH. New-York: American News Company.

Granny Bright's Blanket. By C. E. K. DAVIS. Boston: HENRY HOYT.

Wearithorne. By the author of *Randolph Honor.* Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The Sciences of Nature versus The Science of Man. By NOAH PORTER. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

Statistics of Mines and Mining. By ROSSITER W. RAYMOND. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Virginia State Business Directory for 1872. ANDREW BOYD. Richmond: BENJAMIN BATES.

Text-Book of Zoology. By H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Hannah. By Miss MULOCK. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

First Help in Accidents and in Sickness. Boston: ALEXANDER MOORE.

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide. Rochester: JAMES VICK.

Fabrics; A Story of To-Day. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

Lucie; Her Problem. By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

Ruby Dale. By Mrs. H. K. POTWIN. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

Text-Book of Geology. By H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Miss Robert's Fortune. By SOPHIE WINTHROP. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

Jesus Christ; His Life and His Work. From the French of E. DE PRESSENSÉ, D. D. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

The Hoosier School-master. By EDWARD EGGLESTON. New-York: ORANGE JUDD & Co.

Second Book on Analytic Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. By CALVIN CUTTER. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Woman's Worth and Worthlessness. By GAIL HAMILTON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Imogen and Other Poems. Boston: B. B. RUSSELL.

The Funny Philosopher. By GEORGE SELLOTT. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Poems. By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

California. By Major WM. L. COLE. New-York: Irish American Office.

Words of Washington. Selected by JAMES PARTON. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

The Wanderer. By WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

The Student's History of the Middle Ages. By HENRY HALLEM. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Diseases of the Brain and Nerves. New-York: American News Company.

A Treatise on English Punctuation. By JOHN WILSON. (Twentieth edition.) New-York: WOOLWORTH, AINSWORTH & Co.

Register of the Department of Justice. Compiled by R. M. SHERMAN. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The Eight One. From the Swedish of MARIE SOPHIE SCHWARTZ. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

The Coin Book. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Day Unto Day. Boston: American Unitarian Society.

The Walking Doll. By R. H. NEWALL. New-York: FRANCIS B. FELT & Co.

Poems. By Mrs. JULIA C. R. DORR. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Proceedings of the West Side Association. New-York: J. AINSLIE SACKETT.

Cyrilla; or, The Mysterious Engagement. By BARONESS.

Tautphœus. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROS.

New-York and Its Institutions. By Rev. J. F. RICHMOND. New-York: E. B. TREAT.

Lippincott's Magazine. (Vol. VIII.) Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Myself; A Romance of New-England Life. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Bivouac and Battle. (Onward and Upward series.) By OLIVER OPTIC. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

The Metaphors of St. Paul. By DEAN HOWSON. Boston: American Tract Society.

Water and Land. (Science for the Young.) By JACOB ABBOTT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Gentle Measures in the Management and Training of the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Round the World. By a Boy. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Neuralgia, and the Diseases that Resemble It. By FRANCIS E. ANSTIE, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Disabilities of American Women Married Abroad. By WM. BEACH LAWRENCE. New-York: BAKER, VOORHIS & Co.

Poems. By Mrs. EMMA M. BELL, A. M. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Border Reminiscences. By RANDOLPH B. MARCY, U. S. A. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The Blue Belle of Red Neck. By the author of *Dorothy For.* New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

The Works of Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart. (Vol. II.) New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

A Defense of the Holy Orders in the Church of England. By Rev. T. J. BAILEY. New-York: POTT & AMERY.

Whitaker's Almanac for 1872. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & Co.

Chicago and the Great Conflagration. By ELIAS COLBERT and EVERETT CHAMBERLIN. Cincinnati and New-York: C. F. VENT.

Ups and Downs on Land and Water. By AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

The History of Greece. By Prof. ERNST CURTIUS. (Vol. II.) New-York: CHAS. SCRIBNER & Co.

Eva's Adventures in Shadow Land. By MARY D. NAUMAN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

A Comparative History of Religion. By JAS. C. MOFFAT, D. D. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

A Vicerous Brass Band in Montreal.

From the Montreal Gazette, Jan. 24.

About 8:40 o'clock last night the wide roof of the Drill Shed came with a crash to the ground. Fortunately the wings of the structure in which are situated the armories of the different volunteer regiments, have escaped injury, and no damage has been done to the immense number of rifles, accoutrements, and other Government property stowed in them. In the interior of the building is to be seen nothing but one wide expanse of broken timber, twisted iron, and masses of snow and ice.

According to usual custom the band of the Prince of Wales Rifle Regiment had assembled on their regular practice night in their bandroom on the west side of the building at 8 o'clock, and were playing with might and main the martial tune of the "British Grenadiers," when they were disturbed by the *entrée* of numerous stones into the room through the window. Under the impression that the armory was attacked by a mob of rowdies, they continued playing the tune louder and louder, until another volley of stones, accompanied by the appearance of a man at the window, so aroused their ire that with one accord they dropped their instruments and ran out to meet the supposed attacking party, but only to find the calm moonlight shining peacefully on an unshapen mass of ruins where was once the hard-trodden floor of the drill-shed. Comprehending the situation at a glance, the men remained quietly in the body of the shed until the rear door was broken open by some persons outside, and so they made their escape. Of course the sounds first heard by them were the same as heard by the person descending St. Gabriel-street, and the stones were sent through the windows by individuals outside to warn them of their perilous position. So great, however, was the noise made by the fifes and drums of the band that the roof had crashed in and all danger had passed, and yet not one of the bandsmen had heard any sound but that made by the instruments in their hands. The drill-shed was completed and handed over to the authorities in the Fall of 1868, at a cost of nearly $70,000. It covers an extent of over two acres of ground, and was roofed with what was called segmental girders, with decorods, the whole resting on iron shoes securely fastened to the stone wall. What was the cause of the accident it is hard to say. There was a considerable quantity of snow on the roof, but not nearly the quantity there was on it this time last year. By many it is said that the sudden change from mild to severe weather which took place yesterday afternoon had so contracted the iron girders of the roof that they snapped, and so left no support for the rafters, which at once gave

The Jumel Estate.

The Jumel ejectment suit was continued in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Most of the day was occupied in argument concerning the admissibility of certain depositions as evidence. One or two witnesses were examined in relation to them, and a colored woman, named ELIZABETH PRICE, testified concerning her acquaintance with Mme. JUMEL, with whom she had been at intervals for 40 years. She declared that the Madame had frequently spoken of a son she had, and that there was in the house a picture of a young child, a boy, which she said was her son.

The Funeral of Gen. Halleck—Services at Green-Wood.

The remains of the late Major-Gen. HALLECK which arrived at Jersey City on Wednesday night, having been brought from the West in charge of Col. SCOTT, United States Army, and several members of his staff, were placed in a hearse early yesterday morning and conveyed without formality to Green-Wood Cemetery, where they were placed in the Mortuary Chapel. The honor of a military escort was tendered to the family by both Gen. MEADE and Gen. McDOWELL, but the offer was declined.

The funeral services took place in the Chapel at 3 o'clock, Rev. Dr. WYATT, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, officiating. There was no unusual ceremony. Among those present were the wife of Gen. HALLECK, who accompanied the body of her husband from Louisville, her father, JOHN C. HAMILTON, and other relatives; besides, Gen. McDOWELL and staff, Gen. CASEY and staff and Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS. At the close of the services the remains were interred in the cemetery.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Petitions were presented against legislative interference with the Erie Railroad; in favor of the Pneumatic Tube Railroad, and for an increase of the Literary Fund; against giving the Third-avenue Railroad Company the right to run palace cars; from Brooklyn, requesting the Governor to request the President to direct the Bureau of Engineers of New-York Harbor to revise the pier-head line in front of Brooklyn, as established in 1857.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. TIEMANN offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Banks to report a bill to prevent savings banks from doing business as banks of deposit and checks. Agreed to.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Committee on Banks inquire into and report on the propriety of so amending the laws relating to savings banks, as to prevent new savings banks doing ordinary banking business. Agreed to.

TRUSTS.

Mr. WEISMAN offered a resolution declaring it a felony for any person known as a thief to be present in any moneyed institution. Laid on the table.

THE NEW-YORK CLAIMS BILL.

The Assembly bill providing for payment of the claims against the City and County of New-York, was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill, which differed from the Assembly bill in leaving the President of the Board of Aldermen out of the Board of Audit, was substituted for the Assembly bill.

Mr. BENEDICT moved a substitute, which was substantially the same as Mr. HAWKINS' bill which was defeated in the Assembly, and urged its adoption at length.

Mr. PALMER and Mr. WOODIN supported the Senate bill.

Mr. O'BRIEN warmly urged the retention of Mr. COCHRANE on the Board of Audit. In the course of his remarks he denounced Controller GREEN.

When the amendment to hold the meetings of the Board with open doors came up, Mr. BENEDICT strongly opposed it, but it passed by a decided vote.

Mr. JOHNSON, in order to have the bill conform to the Assembly bill, moved to add the President of the Board of Aldermen to the Auditing Board. The motion was lost by a decided vote.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the Senate, when Mr. BENEDICT renewed his amendment to give the Controller exclusive power, and on that called for the yeas and nays. It was lost—yeas 8, nays 12.

Mr. BENEDICT moved all his amendments, demanding the yeas and nays, which were adverse by about the same vote.

Mr. JOHNSON renewed his motion to add Gen. COCHRANE to the Board, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was lost—yeas 8, nays 28.

Mr. MADDEN moved to recommit the bill to the Committee with instructions to amend, so that the bills audited should be submitted to the Common Council. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading and passed. Yeas 28—11 the Senators present voting in the affirmative.

PRINTING.

Mr. WOODIN offered a resolution that the Controller of the Senate furnish the Senate a copy of all contracts now in force in relation to public printing, together with a statement showing the aggregate thereof under said contract or contracts for the year 1871; also, a detailed account of all expenses incurred and paid for printing during the year under any resolution of the Legislature, or other branch thereof, and to whom the same was paid, together with any other information which in his judgment may aid the Legislature in devising measures for retrenchment in the expenses of public printing.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to include the years 1868, 1869 and 1870. Lost.

The resolution passed, and the Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill providing for the formation of free public libraries in each town, village and city in the State was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. JUDD, at some length, explained the provisions of the bill, and the great good it was destined to do if passed.

Mr. SMITH opposed the bill as unnecessary.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of Saratoga, sustained the bill in an earnest manner.

The bill was then slightly modified and ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were also disposed of as noted:

Regulating the signing and sealing of bills; ordered to a third reading. Providing for the appointing of notaries public in counties where they do not reside, but do their business, and legalizing the acts of such notaries; ordered to a third reading. Amending the act to establish a Court in Video; so as to pay the Recorder a salary of $2,500, instead of fees; ordered to a third reading. Amending the charter of the Westchester Savings Bank by authorizing the trustees to invest in town or village bonds; ordered to a third reading.

MR. TILDEN.

A leave of absence was granted Mr. TILDEN, for the balance of the week, owing to illness.

ONEIDA BAR ASSOCIATION.

By consent, a bill incorporating the Bar Association of Oneida County was passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The following bills were reported:

Amending the charter of the Manhattan Dispensary; authorizing the Treasurer of Kings County to designate as Deputy one of his clerks to act in his absence. By consent the bill was read a third time and passed. Amending the act to protect purchasers of real estate sold by order of Surrogates; to pay the Recorder of Utica a salary of $2,500 a year, instead of fees, was passed.

ANNULLING THE RING NATURALIZATIONS.

Mr. HAWKINS introduced a bill

To ascertain by proper proofs who are entitled to the benefit of naturalization papers which have been issued within the City and County of New-York by the Supreme Court during the month of October, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, and by the Superior Court during the month of September and October of said years. The bill prohibits the reception of such papers as facts therein recited, or of the right of the holder to vote until the provisions of this act are complied with, and provides for the examination of the issue of these papers the Court of Common Pleas and Superior Court are given jurisdiction in the matter for investigation.

WAREHOUSE AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. MACKAY introduced a bill

To incorporate the New-York Warehouse and Railway Company, and provide improved wharves and warehouses in the City and County of New-York, and for the transportation of passengers and freight in New-York and Westchester Counties.

The same bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday.

THE NEW-YORK STREETS.

Mr. HEALY moved that the Commission on Street Cleaning in New-York report to the House within fifteen days the number of contracts made since the organization of the Commission, with whom made, at what prices, and how much money has been paid for the service since the organization of the Department. Adopted.

THE SENATE CLERK AND THE PRINTING CONTRACTS.

Mr. D. B. HILL offered the following:

Whereas, Charges have been made in the public Press, and published in affidavit, alleging that in the years 1868 and 1869, through the procurement, connivance and corrupt action of the then Clerk of the Senate, false and fraudulent bills were presented to and allowed by the Clerk by the Legislature, and printing bills were fraudulently altered and increased, and said Clerk corruptly received a certain percentage of the amounts thus paid; and

Whereas, Said Clerk is an officer of the present Legislature; and

Whereas, Attention has been drawn to the subject of public printing and the enormous amounts paid therefore during the past four years; therefore,

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Public Printing of this House be empowered and directed to ascertain the truth of the said charges, and to investigate the whole subject of legislative and department printing, and to ascertain whether other corrupt practices and abuses have not existed in relation thereto, and to report thereon; that this House and said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and the meeting of said Committee shall be open to the public.

Mr. ALVORD rose to debate, and the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. ALVORD then took up his resolution for the Committee on Printing to make an investigation, which he said would cover the case, and it was adopted.

THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONS.

Mr. IRA D. BROWN offered the following:

Whereas, It is charged in a certain resolution adopted by the State Working Men's Assembly, that the new capitol has been used as a political machine for the purpose of advancing the political interests of the capital Commissioners; that employes of the State have worked upon private contracts while paid by the State; and that building materials have been taken from the new capital and appropriated for individual use; therefore,

Resolved, That the Ways and Means Committee be, and they are hereby instructed and required to examine into the truth or falsity of these allegations, and in the progress of the investigation they have power to send for persons and papers. Tabled, debate arising.

PRIZE PACKAGES OF CANDIES.

Mr. YEAMANS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire whether the sale of "prize packages" of confectionery in this State is a violation of existing statutes, and, if not, that the said Committee be instructed to report a bill for the prevention and suppression of such sales. Tabled, debate arising.

Assembly adjourned.

Judge Bedford's Jury.

The Grand Jury's term expiring on Saturday, there is official information for stating that that body will ask for a further extension of time to enable it to fully complete the work it began in November. All of the indictments against the Municipal robbers that may be ready will be handed in to the Court on Monday next. The present recess of the jury does not prevent them from preparing indictments and collecting evidence, to be presented at their final day's session to dispatch a large amount of business.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Investigating Committee.

Two Members of Assembly Deny Mr. Greeley's Charges — Gratuities to Inspectors — A Warehouseman on the General Order Business — Paying for Election Work.

The flood of testimony which flowed so freely in upon the Investigating Committee in the early days of the session is undergoing a wholesome sifting, and many rumors which had been handled from mouth to mouth until they had assumed the semblance of well-established fact, are now assuming their true value.

The first witness yesterday was a Mr. WOOD, who, it appeared, was a dock clerk of the National line, and had received money from BLOOMFIELD & Co. One of that firm had sworn he had paid money to an inspector of that name, and, for the purpose of seeing whether there was any confusion on the subject, he was requested to stand aside till Mr. BLOOMFIELD could be sent for, though Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CASSERLY objected that the investigation should be pursued in that way. The next witness was Mr. BIGELOW, who was called to point out the way of getting at an inspector who had received money from him.

Mr. BECKWITH, member of the Assembly from Oneida, was then sworn, and stated that Mr. GREELEY's declaration that he was accompanied to Albany by Custom-house officers, and influenced in his vote for Speaker by the Custom-house, was wholly false. He swore that he declared himself in favor of SMITH immediately after the election, and that no Custom-house official ever spoke to him on the subject. Later in the day, Mr. FORT, of Oswego, appeared to deny Mr. GREELEY's statement as to him, and to say that both SMITH and ALVORD knew, for weeks before the Legislature met that he should vote for SMITH for Speaker; that as to the Postmaster and Collector of Oswego, who were alleged to have influenced him, the Postmaster never spoke to him on the subject and the Collector only casually, and that no one ever asked him to vote for SMITH. As to his colleagues, one voted for SMITH and one for ALVORD, and neither was from Oswego City.

Mr. MEYER, who had the General Order business under Collector SMYTHE, then swore that $1 a case was a fair rate for General Order charges on goods landed in New-York, and $1.25 for those landed in Jersey. He thought the privilege was worth at present rates $40,000. His evidence as a whole obviously did not suit the Democratic Senators, by whom he was called, as his statements were rather favorable to LERT & STOCKING.

Mr. TOURS, an importer, who had suffered from pilfering, was then sworn. The carman had receipted for the package to the Cunard line as in good order, but on its receipt at the pier he store it was marked as being in bad order, and he was at once informed of that fact by the appraiser. He has sued the carman, but thinks the Collector will compel the carman to pay. Mr. MCCABE, a discharged weigher's laborer, testified that his superior paid men for time when they were attending to election work, and mentioned various instances of neglect by him. He said he was removed for attending a meeting at which Col. F. A. CONKLING spoke. He also testified as to primary elections, as to payments to men who were away on election business, and in reward to politicians to whom he obviously had a good deal of personal feeling.

FREDERICK H. SNYDER, a manufacturer of Jersey City, testified as to the passage of goods in passengers' baggage arriving by the *City of London* last Thanksgiving. He swore that dutiable goods were without payment of the duties, and also that an inspector took money for passing goods, which, however, he did not think were dutiable. Mr. SNYDER seemed to have interested himself a good deal in trying to induce witnesses to come before the Committee, but a close examination narrowed his sources of information down to a traveling salesman, and the question again came up whether witnesses should be compelled to disclose the names of persons who have paid bribes to inspectors.

MORNING SESSION.

At the opening of the session yesterday morning, a letter was read from CHARLES BELLOWS & Co., complaining that on the 28th of July, 1871, they paid duty on 100 cases of brandy, but that only ninety-nine were delivered to them. Subsequently the missing case was discovered in General Order store No. 70, and before they could obtain possession of it were charged 94, although the correct charge, they allege, should not exceed sixty-seven cents. They now claimed redress, not for the sake of the amount involved, but on principle they objected to pay more than was fair.

AN EX-OFFICER IN THE CUSTOMS.

GEORGE J. WOOD was the first witness called. He testified as follows, being questioned by the Chairman: I am a clerk in the National line of steam-ships. I am not now nor ever a Custom-house officer, but was one about three years ago. I understand it has been stated here that I received gratuities for taking care of the goods of BLOOMFIELD & Co. from one of the clerks. I never received anything from him, but did receive $5 from the firm for taking care of its goods on the dock. There is no inspector on the dock named WOOD.

To Senator Pratt—I never represented myself as inspector to save one in the employ of BLOOMFIELD & Co.

Q.—What power have you over the goods after they leave the ship's side? A.—I have no power at all then. I did not receive any money from Mr. BISSELL in the shape of gratuities, and did not lead him to understand I was an inspector. I am very well known around there, and no one will say that I represented myself what I am not.

Q.—Are the General Order goods taken away quicker than other goods? A.—Much quicker. The General Order carman has considerable influence, and he demands the goods as soon as they are liable to be sent to the General Order. I do not frequently make arrangements with other men for a similar consideration of the time I made with Mr. BLOOMFIELD. It very rarely happens, perhaps once or twice in a year, when they desire to have their goods better cared. I have no knowledge that officials of the Customs receive money from merchants by general arrangement for collection, and I know nothing to justify me in saying that it is a general thing.

A MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. ELEIZER BECKWITH testified: I am a member of the Assembly for the State of New-York from Oneida County.

Senator Howe—There was a letter appeared in the *Tribune* to the effect that you voted for Mr. SMITH for the Speakership of the Assembly on account of the influence of the Custom-house. If such influence was brought to bear upon you please state who it was? A.—No man to my recollection asked me to vote. My determination in reference to that matter was well known. I was resolved that Mr. SMITH would be my personal choice. In Utica, before I went to Albany, I was asked who was my candidate, and I said I would vote for Mr. SMITH. I will say further that I don't know of any Custom-house official who ever approached me in my life.

Senator Casserly—Mr. SMITH was supported by the Custom-house influences? A.—That is none of my business. The public prints said he was so, but I could not tell you from my own personal knowledge. From observation I should say it was true to a considerable extent. I could not say that there were several Custom-house officers up in Albany, except Mr. A. H. LAFLIN. I don't know Mr. CORNELL, and could not identify him if I saw him.

E. B. BIGLOW.

E. B. BIGLOW testified: I read the testimony of Mr. MUDGETT in the newspapers. He referred to a conversation we had in reference to the payment of inspectors. I told him it was strictly confidential. The inspector simply said, having done us a service and at our request, that he would call upon us. The name of the vessel was the *Jesse Tapsie*, and she was unloading at Pier No. 44. I could not give you the name of the inspector, as I don't know his name. He was $5. He came to the store and got the money from my partner, but I was busy at the time and did not take notice of him. My partner's name is Mr. JOHNSON.

To Senator Pratt—The only difference in the statement of Mr. MUDGETT and mine is that he was asked instead of Mr. I thought he said everything he alleges I did, for it was a casual conversation. I am an iron broker, but not an importer. We superintend the importations of several merchants in this way.

To Senator Bayard—I don't know whether these cases are of frequent occurrence, but I suppose they are. The inspector asked if the goods did not come out of the ship. In other instances similar guarantees have been given. I am not aware of instances where weighers are paid by merchants for a copy of their returns, but I believe it is done.

To Senator Pratt—In the case I mentioned, I don't know if our permit was on board the vessel after the goods were forty hours there. I know the permit was there before the goods were landed on the dock.

A WAREHOUSEMAN.

HENRY J. MEYER, sworn, said: I am engaged in the business of warehousing. I have stores in Greenwich, Beach, West and Laight streets—eleven stores in all. I am in the business for the last 20 years.

To Senator Bayard—I held the General Order business for about three years and held under Mr. SMYTHE, and I fixed a certain rate of prices, which I believed gave satisfaction. It was always regarded as very low. Delays and accidents caused considerable trouble. I had stores in Beach-street, Greenwich-street, West-street and in Beach-street for the General Order business. I also had a store in Water-street subsequently. Under that arrangement I think I had Mr. General Order stores. At the same time the stores in Jersey City and Hoboken were in operation as General Order stores. In Jersey City there were three General Order stores, the Cunard, Hamburg and Bremen stores. The average rates here ran from thirty-four cents for labor and thirty-four cents for carting. Sometimes it was as high as forty. I had an understanding with the Inman line by which I got $2 50 for night work. Sometimes a heavy case, like a carriage, would come to $10 or $12. We had to charge according to size and weight, but the average was about thirty-four and thirty-four cents. The rates were higher than than now? A.—It was higher then. The average number of packages to a load would be about three. These would be fair rates for the year 1871. We had lower rates for very small packages, sometimes going as low as eight cents. My general ordinary charge was five cents per package, twenty-five cents storage and twenty-five cents labor. The rates of cartage are fifty cents a load for the least distance. Sometimes one case is a load, sometimes two, and sometimes three.

Q.—You believe these are fair rates now in the City? A.—Yes. I am willing to be held to abide by them under all circumstances. The business of the three lines in Jersey City would probably be equal, if not more, than that of New-York. The last year I had the business of General Order I would receive from 300 to 400 cases during the busy season, and the remainder of the time perhaps the average would be fifty cases a day.

Q.—Were there any other General Order stores in New-York at the time you had the business? A.—I had the most of them. At the first I had the entire charge of it, but subsequently one or two divisions were given to other parties. I did not include these stores in my estimate. I had the superintendence of the whole of them, to see that the merchants were not overcharged. Mr. SMYTHE told me that during the whole time I was in charge there were only three charges against me, and these did not amount to much.

Q.—If you got the General Order business now what would be your charges? A.—I would be willing to undertake it at $1 a case on this side of the river. For this I would guarantee prompt care, safety and careful handling of goods.

Q.—Would you not esteem it to be a profitable business to be engaged in if you should have the General Order at $1 a package? A.—Yes, Sir, provided it was continued. It would not do to get it for six months and after having expended a large sum of money on stores to have it taken away. The business could then be profitably conducted on such rates.

Q.—It has been stated that many persons would be willing to pay a bonus to the Government for the business? A.—I believe the way the business is conducted now it would be worth a large sum of money. I believe I mentioned to some parties that the average of $1 50, I thought it would be worth that, but I did not say I would give it. That is the statement I made to Mr. COOPER, of STEWART & Co. I might have said it would probably be worth $75,000, but I would not give it. My object would be to satisfy the merchants and reduce the prices to do so. Assuming the price that I proposed of charging the last eighteen months I thought it would be worth $75,000 a year, and I believe that is what I said to Mr. COOPER it was worth to the present proprietors.

To the Chairman—I charge as much for storage for one day as I would for a month. I would charge as much for a single piece if it was only retained a few hours in the store.

To Senator Howe—I think if the business was given to a merchant he could probably take it at $1. This would include the business on the other side; but, of course, the charges for such goods would be greater. It would not be the interest of the Government to have that charge as low as $1.

To Senator Bayard—The average size of packages is from twenty-one to twenty-seven feet.

To Senator Casserly—He would probably charge about $1 50 for packages on the Jersey side. The charge for a load from Jersey City is $1 50. This load might have three, four, or five packages.

To Senator Buckingham—For packages three to a load the charge should be $1 on this side, $1.25 on the other.

To Senator Pratt—I could receive according to Custom-house rates, and made no profit at all on the cartage. I charged merchants the same rate I paid the carmen. The General Order stores under me were never robbed.

ANOTHER ASSEMBLYMAN.

Mr. DANIEL G. FORT, Assemblyman from Oswego, in reply to Senator HOWE, said that he voted for Mr. SMITH for Speaker, but denied that he had been influenced by the Collector or Postmaster of Oswego. He never spoke to the Postmaster. Of the Collector he entertained. His colleagues are T. W. GREEN and C. S. SAFE. GREEN voted for SMITH, and SAFE for ALVORD.

To Senator Casserly—Lives in the City of Oswego. His colleagues are taken from the country. He spoke to the Collector about the Speakership, but not in reference to a vote. He did not remember that any one asked him to vote for SMITH. It seemed to be understood that he was a Smith man. The contest was sharp and exciting for the Speakership.

BENJ. JOKES, importer of hardware, testified that lately he had suffered loss. A case had been broken open and about $25 worth of property were stolen. He was notified at the Appraiser's office that the case was in bad order. The case was marked "received in bad order." The carman signed a receipt for it as in good order. Thinks the case was robbed in transit. In new name the carman.

To Senator Bayard—There is a record of the receipt of the case in the public stores; was not able to find it; think he was notified of the arrival of the case at the public store on the day the ship arrived; from the mark of a hook on a package in the case, concluded that the case was not broken open on the ship. This was in October last.

EDWARD H. BISSELL was recalled, and said he made the arrangements with Mr. WOOD, identifies Wood, of the National line; but did not pay the money. Does not know of his own knowledge of any similar cases.

AN ASSISTANT WEIGHER.

JOHN MCCABE testified that he was appointed assistant weigher, in charge of the dock Pier No. 45, on the recommendation of Senator CONKLING and Mr. LAWSON, a prominent politician of the Seventh Ward. He did not make it a practice to weigh all weighable goods under his charge. He did not weigh iron, steel, sodas, molasses, &c. He made his report from the foreign weight. The foreman used to spend but a small portion of his time at the pier. He had to attend to a whole district, and could remain but a little while on each pier. Witness said: I have known a case of a man named JOHN O'GILLIAN, who received pay while not attending to his business. He was paid as the rate of forty cents an hour, and was paid for being absent for days. I was paid the same, though not attending to work. I was away, as inspector of elections, about ten days before the election.

Q.—How many days did you not paid while attending to politics' business? A.—About six or eight days.

Q.—Is that a common practice in your observation? A.—I should judge that others were similarly treated. I remember a large portion of the men going to a primary election to carry the election for the weigher. The election was for delegates to the General Committee and officers of the Republican Committee. These men were entitled to pay there, but did not prevent them from voting. There is what is called a special return made out for the merchant, and it is generally understood that is to be paid for. That is a pretty common custom; if a merchant wants an additional return, he does not require that return he has to take his turn and wait until those before him are weighed. It is in the power of a weigher to delay goods from a merchant. I remember a case where the foreman told me to keep figs belonging to a merchant back until all the rest were weighed, and they were kept for four days, when they might have been weighed the first day. I held my position until the 30th of last November, when I was discharged by the weigher because Mr. MURPHY desired it. The only reason I know for my dismissal was because I attended reform meetings where Republicans were denounced. Mr. EDWARDS ordered me to attend political meetings for the purpose of having a Republican there if possible larger than the opposing crowd. The result was that he won.

Q.—Did you know anything of a party sent into Connecticut once to carry an election there? A.—I understood so, but know nothing about it. I did not hear any names mentioned in connection with it. I know a man who was appointed night inspector who could not write down his own application. He was afterward promoted to the position of supervisor. His name is GABRIEL VAN COTT. I have known nine of that family holding positions at the same time. When called upon to write his name he said a pocket-handkerchief round his hand, under the pretense that he had a sore hand, and he thus evaded showing he could not write. I know an instance where WM. MORTON, a delegate to a convention, was taken to the Custom-house before the election, and promised an appointment if he voted for a particular candidate. I believe the offer was made by Mr. MURPHY. He got the position, and still holds it. I never saw the weigher do anything except sign checks or blank returns. The actual weighing is done by a laborer, and his returns are never questioned.

To Senator Howe—I published these frauds after my discharge because I considered it my duty. I did not publish them while in office because I considered it

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Day calendar for Jan. 25: Nos. 25, 27, 28, 18, 42, 52, 74, and 18.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos. — Nos.
142—Bridge vs. Steam-ship Alsace. 67—The United States vs. Steamer Helmet.
3—Olney vs. Schooner O. Wilson. 122—Boyle vs. Schooner Illinois.
23—Vickham vs. Bark Milton. 125—Chase vs. Owen.
24—Jensen vs. Schooner A. M. McMillan. 126—Cornell vs. Schooner Margaretta.
42—Davis vs. Prendergast. 130—Ryan vs. Chicago Co. vs. Propeller Z. Rarlan.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. — Nos.
42—The People vs. Marine Court. 113—Thompson vs. Christie.
49—Pickell vs. Williamstown and Fabero Railroad. 124—Stone vs. Lawson.
79—Hay vs. White. 125—Lelance vs. Maguire.
126—McHenry vs. Hazard. 127—Mosenian vs. Q. Elects.
136—Merchler vs. Hennewer. 128—Condit vs. Gebertinas.
138—Schmidt vs. Levy. 135—Kolger vs. Kolger.
136—Lewis vs. Fassett.
137—Francis vs. Dedlund.
138—Ferrier vs. Shaub.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos. — Nos.
726—Clapp vs. Gerrander. 2368—Chase vs. Witkowski.
1313—Hildreth vs. Shepard. 2376—Hoppnell vs. Lowe.
2311—Cushing vs. Dunmyer. 2377—Wilson vs. Trumpler.
2312—Rose vs. Schmitt. 2378—Sinclair vs. Killen.
2380—Hosengarten vs. Kalina. 2379—Paddock vs. Morris.
1129—Knox vs. Thompson. 2380—Nelson vs. Niles.
2381—Thompson vs. Brandt et al. 2382—Rose, Jr., vs. Braine.
2382—Lowenstein vs. Tracy. 2383—Lowenstein vs. Tracy.
2312—Tuska vs. Werner. 2377—Littel vs. Minton.
1242—Bannigan vs. Mayor and City of New-York. 2384—Merchant National Bank, of Boston, Mass., vs. Pacific National Bank, of Boston, Mass., vs. Pacific National Bank.
1287—Rogers vs. Jones. 2386—Friedlander vs. White
2387—Rodgers vs. Marshall. 2388—Bailey vs. Griswold.
1287—Gallinan vs. Calding.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos. — Nos.
1740—Garbutt vs. Benning. 1405—Cadwell vs. Valentine.
1811—Alyer vs. Preese. 1767—McCullough vs. Olsen, Sheriff.
1427—Bridgewater Paint and Oil Color Works vs. Bang. 1428—Emmentaal vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1825—Purnell vs. Gledhill. 1829—Bailey vs. Griswold.
1854—Washington Ice Co. vs. Webster. 1774—Bartlett vs. Reversible Sewing Machine Co.
1862—Burnham vs. Clark.
1761—Egerton vs. Fulton National Bank.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. — Nos.
1162—Crandall vs. Hawkins. 947—The N. Y. Lithographic Engraving and Printing Co. vs. American Tube-Works and Iron Works Ins. Co.
426—Stile vs. Bixby.
422—Carroll vs. Butler.
422—Fornell vs. Lorraine.
241—Stimpers vs. Obl.
1940—Crane vs. Burgess.
40—McCauley, adm'r vs. Gans.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. — Nos.
2412—Hilner vs. Sander-son, Jr. 2396—Hasks vs. Aaron, Jr., Sheriff, N. Y. P. & A. Co. of N. Y.
2417—Miller vs. Andrews. 2397—Frend vs. Shepard.
2375—Wigger vs. Lessny. 2398—Hartigan vs. Siler.
2427—Hartman vs. Conlier. 2399—Schoyer vs. Gale.
2428—Stock vs. Kingsbury. 2401—Schoyer vs. Gale.
2429—Schurck vs. Curtis. 2402—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
2394—Irving vs. Jenny. 2403—Green vs. Hagard.
2395—Cantesman vs. Rif-fland. 2404—Alexander vs. Sherman.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. — Nos.
2402—Febbel vs. Ferfer. 2406—Stanonam vs. Bopp.
2377—Lang vs. Chandler. 2384—Crook vs. Bloomer.
2378—Stell vs. Lyons. 2385—Stell vs. Lyons.
2379—Wallace vs. Mayer. 2386—Wilson vs. Ryan.
2405—Unterseyer vs. Turnless. 2381—Stapple vs. Weimer.
2382—Youngeman vs. Hoffman. 2382—Wiggins vs. The M. O. & S. N. Co. of N. Y.
2383—Fox vs. Johnson. 2383—Lindey vs. Dayton.
2713—O'Shae vs. Terfermey.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

By Judge Blatchford.

John B. Zabriskie *vs.* Anthony Fountaie *et al.*; claim for wages due and moneys in account with the respondents; case referred to Commissioner to state an account of debit and credit between the parties; other questions reserved till the report is made.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 25.

By Judge Barrett.

Beaver *vs.* Cartwright et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

Lester et al. *vs.* Cohen et al.; motion adjourned to first Monday of February, to be held at the same time as the defendant's motion for a receiver, &c.

The Bank for Savings in the City of New-York *vs.* Blake et al.; judgment granted.

In the matter of the final accounting of D. Levy *vs.* the heirs-at-law of H. Oppenheimer; memorandum for counsel.

Philip Boyer *vs.* Lena Boyer; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Delta *vs.* Delta; memoranda for counsel.

Merwin *vs.* Brett; motion granted.

Freis *vs.* Rydlereski; memoranda for counsel.

Waldheimer *vs.* Sell et al.; judgment granted.

Hulse *vs.* Lanagh; motion granted.

Korzman *vs.* Segriet et al.; report confirmed but no allowance granted.

Astor *vs.* Noonan et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

Fellheimer, &c., *vs.* Cohn et al.; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Caldwell *vs.* Commercial Warehouse Company; injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Hatch *vs.* Hatch; Strong *vs.* The Woodward Steam-pump Manufacturing Company; Esles *vs.* Willman; Colton *vs.* Seamen; Jarch *vs.* Beckerman; Rastelle *vs.* Lawson; Bacon *vs.* Bailey; Barnard *vs.* Barnard; orders granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 85.—*Steam-boat Bridgeport vs. Shaw et al.* Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—This is a case of collision between the *Bridgeport* and the ship *Margaret Evans*, which was owned by the libellants. The *Evans* was moored for the discharge of cargo at a pier in the East River, and the *Bridgeport* was bound in from Bridgeport, Conn. The collision occurred in a fog, and the defense was that the pilot acted with his usual care and caution in entering the slip of the steamer, was guilty of no fault, and therefore the case was one of inevitable accident. The decree was for the libelants, the Court holding that the master should have known his course well enough to have avoided the collision. The decree was affirmed at the Circuit, and is brought here for review, where it is contended that the Courts below erred in their rulings and in their conclusions of law. One of the points made is that the rule laid down by the Circuit Judge, that it is incumbent upon the master pleading inevitable accident to show affirmatively that the collision could not have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary care, caution, and maritime skill, is erroneous, and that the correct rule is that if it happened, notwithstanding such care, &c., then the accident is inevitable.

E. H. Owen for appellants; D. D. Lord for appellees.

Nos. 86 and 87.—*The Propeller Mary J. Vaughan, and the Steam-boat Telegraph, vs. Gordon et al.*—Two Cases.—This is an action brought by the appellees, as consignees of a cargo of barley shipped on board a canal-boat which was in tow of the *Mary Vaughan*, to recover damages for the loss of the grain, resulting from a collision between the *Vaughan* and the *Telegraph*, also a tow-boat having a barge in tow, and going in the opposite direction from the *Vaughan*. The libel was filed against the two tow-boats, and they both appeared separately in the suit, and filed exceptions to the libel for insufficiency in not detailing minutely the movements of the two steamers. The exceptions were overruled, and subsequently the District Court rendered a decree against both the steamers. Their defense had been in response to the charge that they was guilty of the negligence causing the disaster, and they now insist upon such determination, but submit that, in case the vessels were both in fault, the decree should have been against each for a moiety only of the loss.

C. Van Santvoord for the *Vaughan*; J. Pithian for the *Telegraph*.

Same, E. Lyon for Gordon et al.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

—Jan. 25.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

DIVORCE—THE FALLS SUICIDE REVIVED.

Ellen Augusta Price vs. Joel D. Price.—This was a cross action for divorce, and came up for trial before the Court and jury on framed issues. The case is outside the ordinary run of this class of cases, in that it revives the suicide of Mrs. Falls, which took place at her residence in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, in January, 1870. It will be remembered that at the time last mentioned Mrs. Farley, or Falls, committed suicide by taking arsenic, and that at the Coroner's investigation the fact came out that the plaintiff and defendant were living apart; that the deceased had been a dancer in Bedford; during a severe illness, and that subsequently defendant had been accustomed to visit the deceased at Bay-ridge, where she died. In the present case the plaintiff charges that defendant committed adultery with the deceased Mrs. Falls, both in her own store in Whitehall-street, and at the house in Atlantic-street, while defendant charges acts of adultery on his part committed with divers persons at four different places; and on various dates and times. On neither side was the testimony other than circumstantial, except the testimony of a specimen of detective named Bishop, who swore that he saw plaintiff, in company with a man other than her husband, enter a house in Elizabeth-street, admitted on ROUTINGS to be a house of ill repute. The jury failed to agree at the hour of adjournment, and the Judge ordered a sealed verdict.

Hiscall & Zeglio for plaintiff; Harvey S. Chatfield for defendant.

SOUTHERN PORTS.

New Arrangement for Moultrie, Jackson and Pulaski.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Tuesday, 23d inst., says: "The contract for mounting the heavy guns in the fleet at the entrance of the harbor has been given out here, and the work will be begun today. The contemplated armament which will be placed in Fort Moultrie under the contract is two ten-inch Rodman guns, two 300-pound Parrot guns, and three rifled-bore mortars. Two 300-pound Parrot guns only will at present be mounted on Fort Sumter. Our neighbors in Savannah are experimenting smaller towers, and a contract is about to be awarded here for mounting three ten-inch guns and two 300-pound Parrot guns at Fort Jackson, on the Savannah River, four miles below the city."

The Savannah *Advertiser* of Jan. 21 says that the steam-ship *Magnolia*, on her last trip from Wilmington, brought some twenty or more laborers, this instalment to be further increased at that port to the number of 100 men, to constitute the working force of Col. LUDLOW, of the United States Engineers, who will at once commence operations in building extensive and formidable earthworks, and otherwise strengthening the fortifications of Fort Pulaski. The working plans are looked for by every mail, when the force employed will at once be dispatched to Fort Pulaski. Barracks for the quartering of 100 laborers are to be first erected outside of the fort, when the work of throwing up extensive earthworks in the Y of the fort will be at once commenced. Guns of fifteen-inch calibre are to be mounted. The work, aside from the equipments, is to cost $26,000, and it is surmised that, in view of the present aspect of affairs, especially the complications with Spain, the work of further strengthening Pulaski, in addition to the earth batteries, will be continued by the Government, transforming it into one of the strongest forts on the Atlantic coast.

A Mutual Sinking Scare in Georgia.

A funny story comes from Columbus, Ga. It appears that Columbus has a dark and gloomy bridge, and dire stories of Ku-klux outrages are connected with its midnight history. Now, a certain white Republican of the city the other night, belated on one side of the river, was obliged to pass through this bridge to reach his home. Slipping cautiously and quietly along under protection of the shadow, he reached its centre. It so happened that a negro who had stolen a plank on the other side was likewise cautiously feeling his way over the bridge, and just in the darkest part the stolen plank struck the timid Caucasian full in the face, knocking him down. He arose and fled one way, swearing to inquiring friends that the Ku-klux had assaulted him, and that he only escaped with his life. The negro dropped his plank and made a clean shoot for the other side, reporting that the Ku-klux had met him on the bridge, robbed him and maltreated him in the most fearful manner.

The Lord Industrial School and Working Men's Free Reading-Room.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the Lord Industrial Institution, situated at No. 207 Greenwich-street, was held Wednesday evening, at the residence of the Treasurer, D. R. HAWLEY, Esq., No. 47 Fifth-avenue. Mr. JOHN CROSBY BROWN occupied the chair. There were present James M. Brown, H. M. Alexander, J. P. G. Foster, Geo. Cabot Ward, Robert L. Stuart, G. D. F. Lord, Theo. Roosevelt, M. E. Jessup, H. E. Hawley, C. L. Brace, Robert R. Minturn, D. D. Lord, Robert Gordon, Charles Lanier, and others. The trustees have under their care a day and evening school, in which there have been taught during the past year over 400 children. The sewing-machine department has been highly prolific of good results, Papists obtaining situations at remunerative wages immediately on leaving the school. The evening school receives the youth of both sexes, who are obliged to labor during the day, and has been a source of good to hundreds in the lower Wards. The reading-room, offering facilities to the ill-qualified in their character, the entire Press of the City being represented on its files. The library, although small, offers additional inducements to the young men of that quarter.

It was resolved that every effort should be made to extend the benefits which the institution already confers.

Public Indignation Meeting.

A meeting of members of the Bar and of citizens generally, irrespective of political parties, to consider the growing corruption of the Bench and neglection of the Bar, and the imminent jeopardy of every right of person and property which has followed as a consequence; and to take such action as will tend to the reform of the Judicial service and the protection of public liberty, will soon take place at the Cooper Union. Eminent lawyers and public spirited citizens will address the meeting, and already the resolution calling the meeting has been signed by the most prominent men at the Bar, persons of all interested in reforming the administration of justice in this City and throughout the State, and of frowning down the abuses which have grown up under past laxity, are earnestly invited to co-operate in this effort at the reformation of the most important branch of the public service.

Arrest of a Young Forger.

JOHN DRESSEL, Jr., who is only fifteen years of age, and claims to be a Broker, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, on a complaint made by JOHN T. OAKLEY, who stated that he was a clerk for WHITE, NORRIS & Co., No. 18 Wall-street. As such he had purchased from Dressel a check for $141 40, gold, drawn by C. A. ARTHUR, Collector and Ex. Ex. Fee, in favor of LEARY & DUNSON, and purporting to be indorsed by them. This indorsement proved to be spurious, and DRESSEL was committed for forgery.

The Riverside Park Awards.

Ex-Judge JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, Wm. C. TRAPHAGEN and CHAS. E. GRAHAM, the new Commissioners appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court to make the awards and assessments for the completion of Riverside Park, have recently held several meetings to hear the views of property-owners in regard to the awards made by the old Commissioners. At these meetings, it is said, those interested have urged the new Commission to adopt the awards made by the former Commissioners, as being just and equitable. There is good reason for stating, however, that the new Board will materially reduce several of them, which, in their judgment, were based on too high an appraisement.

Fire in Thirty-Sixth-Street.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 321 West Thirty-sixth-street, owned by TIMOTHY RAFFERTY. The occupants are all poor people and have no insurance on their losses. WM. GLADSTONE, who occupied the third floor, lost $400. LIVINGSTON CORNELL, second floor, lost $100. The building will require $300 for repairs, but is fully insured. The fire extended to the three-story frame buildings Nos. 327 and 329 West Thirty-seventh-street, also owned by RAFFERTY, which were injured to the amount of $500, but they are fully insured. The several occupants suffered slight loss by fire or water.

Burning of an American Steamer.

Private advices via Lisbon and London, received in this City yesterday by the owners of the steamer *America*, recently plying in South American waters, state that that vessel was burned in the Rio de la Plata on the night of Dec. 19. She carried the mails and passengers from the City of Buenos Ayres to Monte Video. The fate of those on board is not mentioned in the dispatch. The *America* was a small steamer of 1,300 tons burthen, built by MCKAY & ADDIS, of Boston, in 1866. Further advices are anxiously awaited by the owners in this City.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 25—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20s opened firm, at 92 for old issue, 92⅞ for new issue, and 92⅞ for 1867 issue. Erie, 8⅝@8¾. Illinois Central, 97⅞@98. United States 5-20 bonds, 92¼, for the issue of 1867.

1 P. M.—Consols 92⅞ for money and for the account. American Securities—5-20s of 1862, 92¼; 1865, 92¼; 1867, 92¼; 10-40s, 92. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £80,000 since the last report.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Rentes, 69c. 70c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—United States 5-20 bonds are quoted at 94⅞@95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—10 P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 10¼d. Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS.—The market is active and firmer. Red Western has advanced. Middling Uplands, 10¼d. Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales at noon, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 10¼d. for Middling.

1 P. M.—TALLOW 42s. ⅌ cwt.

1 P. M.—COTTON closed strong; Middling Uplands, 10¼d. Middling Orleans, 10½d. @ 10d.; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were for speculation and export; sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston, 10¼d.; on ship named at New-Orleans, 10 15-16d. for Middling. Spirits PETROLEUM, 11d. CLOVER-SEED, 56s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 25—5 P. M.—TALLOW, 41s. 3d. Spirits TURPENTINE, 31s. 6d.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—COTTON closed steady.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 25.

FIRST BOARD.

$8,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '62	112⅞	200 Sp. Mount Coal	37
7,500 U.S. 5-20 C. '62	112⅞	100 Manhattan Gas	132
4,000 U. S. 10-40 C. '64	109	400 W. U. Telegraph	72⅞
3,000 Tenn. 6s, new	68⅞	200 do. bds. call	72⅞
1,000 Va. 6s, Consol	65	200 do.	72⅞
20,000 Mo. 6s	92	200 Pacific Mail	37⅞
1,000 Atl. & Gulf 1st	93	100 do.	37⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87	97	100 Mariposa Pf	24
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76	106	40 Adams Express	91½
1,000 Erie 1st	85½	100 U. S. Express	61
3,000 Illinois Cent.	97½	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	96
1,000 Union Pac. 1st	87⅞	100 do.	96
14,000 do. Land Gr.	80½	100 do. bds. call	96
25,000 Toledo & W. 1st	80	200 Erie	24⅞
1,000 do. 2d	57½	200 do. bds. call	24⅞
3,000 Toledo & W. 1st	102	16 Mich. Central	118
10,000 Chest. W. 1st	80	100 L. S. & M. S.	91⅞
3,000 C. & R. I. 2d	101½	100 do.	91⅞
4,000 Chic. & R. I. 1st	105½	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	96
3,000 Morris & Ess. 1st	105½	100 Chicago & N. W.	73⅞
24,000 Pac. W. & C. 2d	102	200 do.	73⅞
1,000 Chic. & Alton 1st	105	100 do. bds. call	73⅞
6,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st	86	100 do.	73⅞
1,000 Ill. & St. L. 1st	105	100 New-Jersey Cen.	11½
1,000 Mil. & Mad. 1st	105	100 Chicago & N. W.	73⅞
1,000 do. 2d	115	100 Mil. & St. Paul	67⅞
3,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	82⅞	8 P. Ft. W. & C. guar.	78
7,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	103	100 do.	78⅞
4,000 C. C. C. & I. 1st	102½	200 Tol., Peo. & W.	34⅞
1,000 Chic. & Milw. 1st	90	200 do. bds. call	34⅞
2,000 Toledo & Wab. 1st	105	200 Hun. & St. Jo. Pf.	37⅞
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	100½	100 Union Pacific b. c.	38⅞
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	100½	100 do.	38⅞
10 Ver. Ass. Bank	100	100 Hun. & St. Jo. Pf.	37
16 Del. & Hud. Canal	120	10 Rome & Water'n.	86
200 Maryland Coal	42		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅞	100 Mariposa Pref	27
40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅞	100 do.	27⅞
1,000 do. 5-20s, '62	112⅞	200 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	42
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	110⅞	100 do.	42
New-York Cent.	116⅞	100 do.	37⅞
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	112⅞	100 Ocean Pk. b. c.	22
10,000 do. '65	110⅞	100 Y. & M. R. R. b. c.	22
2,000 W. Va. 6s, Cur.	45⅞	500 Erie b. c.	24⅞
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅞	40 Mich. Cen.	117⅞
10,000 Va. 6s, Ex. Deb.	64⅞	100 L. S. & M. S.	91⅞
10,000 B. C. 6s, New	42	100 Un. Pac. bds. call	80⅞
April and Oct.	42⅞	200 do.	80⅞
10,000 Mo. 6s, ex.	92	200 do.	80⅞
5,000 B. C. 6s, New	42	100 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	73⅞
Jan. & July	42⅞	200 do.	73⅞
8,000 do.	42⅞	100 do.	73⅞
5,000 Chicago Mil. 1st	105⅞	200 do.	73⅞
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	80⅞	200 N. J. Central	11½
28,000 U. Pac. 1st M. s. f.	82⅞	100 Chic. & R. I.	105⅞
10,000 Neb. & Iowa 1st	105⅞	100 Mil. & St. Paul	67⅞
3,000 H. & St. J. S. C. B.	98⅞	40 Del., L. & W.	103⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. Sink.	95⅞	100 Ill. Cen. S. F.	89
800 Quick. Min. Co.	23	100 Morris & Essex	96
100 do. b. c.	23	100 Han. & St. Jo. Com.	32⅞
200 Quick. Pref.	31½	100 Col., C. & I. C.	23⅞
600 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	47⅞		

THURSDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The demand for the $1,000,000 Treasury Gold, at noon today, amounted in gross to $6,890,000 from 109⅞ to 109⅞ ⅌ cent. The $1,000,000 was awarded at 109.03 to 109⅞ ⅌ cent. The bidding was unexpectedly large, and at a fraction above the sales of yesterday in the open market. This morning the Gold Room opened at 109⅞ ⅌ cent., and so remained through the forenoon. After the Treasury award there was little or no change. Some of the Foreign Bankers were buyers not to cover Exchange, but supposed on speculation. The Custom-house demand is large this week. The Treasury took in nearly as much Gold yesterday as it sold today. Exchange is also slightly firmer today, but the amount of business doing, other than in the settlement of London credits, is not large. The 60 days' rate is 109½ ⅌ cent.; short sight abundant at 109½@109⅞ ⅌ cent. Cable transfers are made at 109⅞ ⅌ cent.

Money keeps easy to the Brokers at 7 ⅌ cent., with exceptional loans at 6@5 ⅌ cent. on call. Discounts at Bank are uniformly 7 ⅌ cent.

There was a strong upward feeling at the Stock Exchange early in the day. The speculation in the Railroads, Telegraph and Pacific Mail was, apparently, confident, but wanting positive buoyancy, such as the market exhibited last week. The consequence was partial reaction after 2 o'clock, on a moderate business. Some of the old and wealthy operators while immediately acting on the fluctuations of 1 or 2 ⅌ cent., are inclined to believe in higher prices later in the season on the influence of the state of things financially in London and on the Continent. They regard the large sums continually going into American Bonds, (simultaneously with cheap Money and a buoyant local speculation on the London Exchange in the English Railways, Mines, &c.,) as likely, by sympathy, to keep up speculation here, as well as neutralize any domestic causes of disturbance to the New-York Money market, if any other than the Savings' trouble, should occur in the next month or two. Other parties on the Street are inclined to the short or bearish side of the present speculation, on the ground that many of the Stocks are too high, for their Dividend prospects ahead, and have been unduly and exceptionally stimulated by causes such as the contest on Union Pacific and the immense amount of "privileges" recently sold by Mr. Drew and others in such Stocks as North West, Wabash, Rock Island, &c. The demand for Union Pacific this forenoon acted, as on yesterday, to stimulate the general market. The Telegraph Stock was higher without much business; Pacific Mail advanced to 38¼, and the North-west Common Stock was largely speculated in at a difference of 2¼ ⅌ cent. above the cheapest sales on Tuesday night.

After the Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Southern State Bonds were dull. The Pacific Mortgages higher and in demand for Union Firsts, and there was a good investment demand for the old Western Mortgages, many of which bearing 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest, have gone up to 103@105 ⅌ cent.

The Public Funds were stronger than yesterday on a fair demand and in sympathy with the slight rise in Gold. The 5-20s of 1867 sold at 112⅞, and the 10-40s coupons at 110¼ ⅌ cent. The New 5 ⅌ cents, closed at 110¼@110⅝ ⅌ cent., including February coupons. The Registered, 109⅞@109⅞, ex February Interest.

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 25.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	110⅛	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅛	112⅞
American Gold	109	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	98⅞	98⅞
Reading	113⅞	114
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-west Common	72⅞	73⅞
North-west Preferred	92⅞	92⅞
Pacific Mail	37⅞	37⅞
Pa. Pacific Preferred	88	88⅞
St. Paul Common	56⅞	56⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅞	47⅞
Toledo and Wabash	75⅞	74⅞
Western Telegraph	72⅞	72⅞
Erie	34	33⅞
Union Pacific	38⅞	38⅞
Lake Shore	91⅞	90⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅞	88

The Railroads at the very close were dull.

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows after the Boards:

6s ⅌ ct., reg., '81	114⅞	6-20 reg., '67	111⅞
6s ⅌ ct., coup., '81	115⅞	6-20 coup., '67	112⅞
5-20 reg., '62	112⅞	6-20 reg., '68	111⅞
5-20 coup., '62	112⅞	6-20 coup., '68	112⅞
5-20 reg., '64	110⅞	10-40 reg	110⅞
5-20 coup., '64	110⅞	10-40 coup	110⅞
5-20 reg., '65	110⅞	6s, reg., '81	*109⅞
5-20 coup., '65	111⅞	6s, coup., '81	*109⅞
5-20 reg., n. i. '65	110	6s currency	115⅞
5-20 coup., n. i. '65	110⅞		

* Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '87	95⅞	Tol. & Wab. 2d	64⅞
N. Y. Central 6s, '71	99	Tol. & Wab. Sinking fd.	56
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	97	Ill. & W. Cent. Convt.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subtrs.	91	Han. & Naples 1st	50
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	104	Ga. West. 1st, '91	88⅞
Erie 1st Extended	102	Ga. West. 2d, '91	82⅞
Erie 1st Endorsed	94	Galena & Chic. Ex.	107
Erie 2d 7s, '79	88⅞	Galena & Chic. 2d	100⅞
Erie 2d 6s, '89	82	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	104
Erie 3d 7s, '80	80	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	104
Erie 3d 6s, '80	78	Morris & Essex 1st	111⅞
Long Dock Bonds	40	Clev. & Tol. Sin. F.	102
H. & St. J. 7s, '81	105⅞	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	107
H. & St. J. 6s, '86	105⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Harlem 1st 7s	140	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	103
Har. C. M. & A. 7s, '66	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	103
Alb. & Susq. 1st 6s	101	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	92
Alb. & Susq. 2d 6s	97⅞	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	90
Mich. Cen. 7s, '82	116	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	88
Mich. Cen. 10s, '72	104⅞	Chic. & Alton 1st	103⅞
Pacific 1st Gold 6s	94⅞	Chic. & Alton 1st	94
Pacific 1st Gold 7s	104⅞	Chic. & Alton 1st	97⅞
Union Pacific 1st 6s	102⅞	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	86
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	93	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	34
Ill. Cen. 1st 7s	97⅞	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	94
Ill. Cen. 1st 8s, '78	104⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 6s	111
Beh. & S. Ill. 1st 6s	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	94⅞
Alton & S. R. 1st	85	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	94⅞
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	50⅞	Mil. & Ont. Ext.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	23⅞	Chicago & Mil. 1st	84
Chic. & N. W. Inc. 8s	90⅞	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	93⅞
Chic. & N. W. Sink.	95⅞	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	72
Chic. & N. W. 1st	104⅞	Tol., P. & W. Sin. fd.	85⅞
Chic. & N. W. Sec.	87⅞	Tol., P. & W. 1st	82⅞
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	93	Tol., P. & W. Bur. D.	36⅞
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	80	N. J. & N. H. 6s	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	101⅞	Bos., H. & E. Guar.	38
Tol. & W. 1st 8s, Lib.	85⅞		

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal	120	Quick. Mining Co.	23
Maryland Coal Co.	22⅞	Quick. Mining Co. Pf.	31⅞
American Coal	44	Mariposa Mining Co.	1⅞
Spring'g'n Coal	25⅞	Mariposa Mining Pf.	2⅞
Cumber'd Coal	35⅞	Adams Express	91⅞
N. J. Zinc Co.	90⅞	Wells, Fargo Express	56⅞
Cen. Coal of Md.	24⅞	American U. S. Ex.	61
Cum. Coal and Iron	46	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	37⅞
West. Union Tel.	72⅞		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872.

Gold receipts	$279,599 54
Gold payments	167,737 64
Gold balance	67,981,773 68
Currency receipts	955,044 70
Currency payments	494,476 16
Currency balance	6,129,109 19
Customs	440,000 00

The House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing the District of Columbia to fund the debt of the old Corporation of the City of Washington at 6 ⅌ cent., Gold. This Corporation was superseded by the act of 1871 constituting a Government for the District of Columbia, which embraces the Cities of Washington and Georgetown and the (rural) County of Washington. The debt to be now consolidated consists of $3,150,000, Bonds of various dates, and $850,000 floating obligations. The bill as passed by the House allows the option to the present Bondholders to convert into the new Loan, which, if availed of, would leave only $850,000 for the fresh negotiation. The bill has gone to the Senate.

It is reported from Frankfort that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company are in the market for a loan, on mortgage of the Morris and Essex (leased) line. The practice of raising Money by the Great Roads, acting as lessees, upon their leased lines, is becoming quite common. The Pennsylvania Company have borrowed $5,000,000 or more on the Philadelphia and Erie Branch, and have caused the Fort Wayne Road to add $2,000,000 to its Guaranteed Stock. There is law and also compacts, it is represented, authorizing such negotiations; but, we must repeat, the operation, so far as it adds to the Stocks of leased lines or new Mortgage liens, (not to take up maturing obligations,) greatly weakens the stability of and is calculated to impair confidence in what are known as guaranteed incomes. Indeed, in the case of Fort Wayne, it seems to have been contemplated that the lease may one day be broken up or terminated by mutual consent, and the Pennsylvania Company claim to be reimbursed for new expenditures on the leased Road, as they accrue; so that if the Road should pass out of their hands it will represent in the new Stock its whole cost to the lessees. The compact is understood to leave this exceptional process without limit.

The holders of the old Virginia stocks who accepted the terms for refunding last year, it was with the express agreement that interest would be renewed and continued on the new Consolidated Bonds. These represent only two-thirds or 66⅔ ⅌ cent. of the original claim, the other one-third or 33⅓ ⅌ cent. being a lien on De

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LES BRIGANDS, (Opera Bouffe,) Mlle. Aimée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

STADT THEATRE.—L'AVEUGLE, (Opera)—Miss Inez Fabbri and Mr. J. Mulder.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

In the *Tribune* of Wednesday it was laid down that "the Legislature ought to be considered the proper law-making body, and that interference by a Citizens' Committee would be mere impertinence." In the very next column, Mr. GREELEY himself writes thus: "Need I restate the facts, so widely known, that I visited Albany in 1870, *at the request of the Union League Club, to oppose the passage of the Tweed charter*," &c., &c. Well, here we have Mr. GREELEY acknowledging that he was guilty of what he himself denounces as an impertinence. In his paper he says that it is a piece of insolence to make suggestions to the Legislature—a most extraordinary principle to maintain, and one utterly destructive of free discussion, if not of free government. Yet, with characteristic inconsistency, Mr. GREELEY boasts of the fact that only last year he went as the representative of a Citizens' Committee to offer suggestions to the Legislature. Perhaps the explanation is that it is an "impertinence" for the Committee of Seventy to do a certain thing, but a great merit in Mr. GREELEY to do the same thing!

We have not yet heard from HANK SMITH on the subject of the rumous charges made against him in Judge HOGAN'S report, relative to the Bowling-green Savings Bank. Of that bank SMITH was President, and he must be held largely responsible for its transactions. Now it appears that $249,306 69 was put out on call loans, and Judge HOGAN reports that among the said loans "appear the names of persons, credited with *large amounts*, whom the receiver or your Committee *have been unable to find*. Your Committee believes that such loans purporting to have been made *are fraudulent*, and that *the names are fictitious*." Now if this is not a very serious charge against the President and managers of the bank, what would be? So far as at present appears, HANK SMITH has been guilty of fraud quite as bad as any which his friends, TWEED or SWEENEY, committed. Perhaps it was a "fellow feeling" which made them so "wondrous kind." SMITH is now busy at the Delavan House, in Albany, "lobbying" on the side of the Tammany gang. Will he come back and explain the above charges against him? If he supposes they will "blow over" he will find himself very much mistaken.

The Senate has ordered to a third reading the bill reported from their own Committee on Cities providing for the financial necessities of the City of New-York. This differs only from Mr. TWOMBLY'S bill, which passed the Assembly, in excluding Mr. COCHRANE, the President of the Board of Aldermen, from the new special Board of Audit. This is undoubtedly a change for the better. We do not consider Mr. COCHRANE as a man fit to be trusted with such work. But neither do we consider Mr. VAN NORT, who is still retained on the Board, as a proper person to exercise the duties of an Auditor of claims against the City. He was selected by HALL, and approved by TWEED, who steadfastly refused to retire, unless to make way for an acceptable successor. In our estimation, and we believe in that of the public at large, these two facts are sufficient to prove him unworthy of confidence, especially in dealing with accounts, a very large proportion of which were contracted by his predecessor. The Committee of Seventy has faithfully reflected public sentiment in condemning, as we have done from the first, the revival of the vicious Tammany precedent involved in the creation of a Board of Audit. The time has not come for the consideration of the mass of outstanding claims against the City. The balance of the legal appropriations of last year must be paid, and we approved of Mr. HAWKINS' bill because it proposed to do no more, and instructed the Controller to do simply what belonged to his Department in the natural order of business. The mode of making apportionments for current expenses ought to have been defined in another bill, and not complicated, as it was in Mr. TWOMBLY'S measure, and apparently is in this Senate bill, with the treatment of the whole mass of the outstanding indebtedness of the City.

A Tempest in a Teapot.

The Democratic papers by distinct charges, and the Anti-Administration Republican papers by dastardly insinuations, have for a long time endeavored to blacken the characters of Gen. GRANT and Messrs. BABCOCK and PORTER, by asserting that they had some interest in the General Order business of LEET & STOCKING; and this calumny has been persisted in, though all the parties concerned, except Gen. GRANT—who was, of course, not examined—explicitly denied it under oath, before Senator PATTERSON'S Committee, a year ago, and that Committee reported that there was no particle of evidence to sustain the base charge.

We will now endeavor to state the facts precisely as they appear in the evidence taken before the Senate Committee now sitting. Mr. STOCKING, a New-York man, had, during the war, been a good deal at Washington, being the inventor of a hospital stove which was much used. He procured letters from thirty or more Senators and members of Congress, and came here and secured from Mr. GRINNELL the appointment. He had no letters from GRANT or PORTER or BABCOCK, and had no acquaintance with them, and they, of course, exerted no influence in his behalf. Mr. LEET had been an officer of Gen. GRANT'S staff. After the close of the war he was detailed at the War Department, closing up the business and filing the papers of the staff. He desired to resign, come to New-York and get into some business, and hearing that Mr. GRINNELL was to be appointed Collector, he asked the President for a letter to him, which is now produced. It is a strong, general letter of recommendation, but has no reference to the General Order business, nor necessarily to any Custom-house business. In presenting it to Mr. GRINNELL, the latter, after a delay of two or three months, told Mr. LEET he could give him a portion of the General Order business, but that it was so small that it would not pay him to take a warehouse and attend to the business personally, but suggested to him that the best way was to make some arrangement with Mr. BIXBY, who was in the business, and had a warehouse. Mr. LEET was dissatisfied, because he wanted to be in business in his own name, but he made an arrangement by which he was to receive one-half the proceeds, but they were guaranteed to be not less than five thousand dollars a year. This continued from July 15, 1869, till about June, 1870. The *Tribune* and Messrs. CASSERLY and BAYARD seem to consider such an arrangement not only outrageous, but unprecedented. But they choose to forget that under BUCHANAN, JOHN C. MATHER made a similar arrangement with the same Mr. BIXBY, and that during Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration HENRY C. BOWEN had the General Order business in a similar way, neither of them having any warehouse or any experience in the business.

Col. LEET, however, continued his residence in Washington, remaining in the army down to August, 1870, though he had leave of absence as early as February. We cannot but consider that his thus drawing pay in the army while he was thus interested in the General Order business was improper. There was no law forbidding an army officer to be engaged in business, but, situated as Col. LEET was, the arrangement was improper and indelicate in the extreme, and the impropriety was increased when, in August, 1870, Col. LEET took advantage of the law allowing officers who resigned to draw a year's extra pay. Col. LEET obviously felt this impropriety, for he expressly swears that he concealed it from Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK and Gen. GRANT, and that they knew nothing of it until the testimony was given before Senator PATTERSON'S Committee a year ago. Mr. LEET explicitly denies that he ever made any threat to procure Mr. GRINNELL'S removal. He also denies that Gens. PORTER or BABCOCK shared in any way, directly or indirectly, in the profits of the arrangement with BIXBY or of the General Order business.

In June, 1870, GRINNELL'S Cartage Bureau was abolished by the Secretary of the Treasury as wholly illegal, and Mr. STOCKING, being thrown out of a place, arranged to go into the warehouse business with LEET, with whom he had become intimate. Mr. GRINNELL was desirous of doing something for STOCKING, and told him that he would give him a portion of the General Order business. Ultimately, LEET and STOCKING started in business, at first obtaining the small capital needed through an arrangement with a Mr. HORTON, which soon ended. They commenced with the business of two or three steam-ship lines, GRINNELL'S nephew, MASON, having the rest of the North River business, which, however, they received when the latter turned out a defaulter, in September, 1870. It then chanced that the warehouses were closed, there being the nearest one, was, under the law, entitled to it, and they have retained it ever since.

Both LEET and STOCKING swear unqualifedly that neither Gen. PORTER nor Gen. BABCOCK, nor any person other than themselves, has or has ever had any interest, direct or indirect, in the business or its profits. We have reason to believe that before the investigation is closed it will be shown that more than a year ago Gen. GRANT requested Collector MURPHY to take the business away from LEET & STOCKING, because it was made the excuse for such persistent abuse, but that Mr. MURPHY refused to do it, because he did not choose to incur the odium of selecting between so many competitors, one of whom was Mr. GREELEY'S brother-in-law.

PORTER, BABCOCK, LEET, STOCKING, every one who one know, swears that neither PORTER nor BABCOCK, nor the President, nor any one else, or has had, any interest in the General Order business, direct or indirect. Does Mr. GREELEY believe that these gentlemen have deliberately perjured themselves? If not, will he retract his insinuations and stop them in the future? If he chooses to take the position that four respectable gentlemen have again and again committed perjury, he must at least give some proof for it more than the twaddle of MUDGETT or the insinuations of LAMONT, LINDSAY & Co.

The Erie Ring's "Existing Laws."

It is very desirable that prompt action should be taken by the Legislature to break down those legal barriers which the Erie Ring, by its alliance with the Tammany Ring, has been enabled to erect between it and the owners of the property it has stolen. Our Representatives cannot bear too constantly in mind the fact that the Legislative Department of the Government of this State has been as grossly and scandalously, if not quite so notoriously, debauched by the Erie Ring as was a portion of the Judiciary. The Senate and Assembly of 1869 and 1870 lent the whole power of the State to secure the Jay Gould combination in the possession of its plunder, and to strip the owners of the Erie Railway of every right attaching to the stock which they held, at the time when it was purchased. It is unnecessary to describe this transaction to show how disgraceful it was—what a complete contradiction it presented to every accepted definition of the duties and powers of legislators. It was a clear case of wholesale corruption—seizing the sovereignty of the people, and perverting it to the basest uses.

We ask our Senators and Assemblymen, and the people whose sentiment and opinion are rightly consulted by them, to recall what the Erie Ring has accomplished by the connivance of corrupt Legislatures. That Ring had acquired, by gross violation of law, possession of the road. The Directors bill of 1869 enabled, and still enables them to keep it, in defiance of all efforts of the shareholders, however large a majority of the stock might be in their hands, to oust the Ring. It had defrauded the shareholders of large sums of money. Under the statutes as they stood previous to the advent of TWEED'S Legislature, the shareholders could recover these sums by suit properly brought. The Tweed Legislature took away that simple and just remedy, and lodged the power to bring suit for moneys or property fraudulently obtained in the Attorney-General alone, well knowing that no such suit would be brought against JAY GOULD & Co. by the then Attorney-General, or by any successor owing his position to Tammany. Previous to 1870, also, directors and trustees of corporations sued for property fraudulently obtained, could be suspended from office pending the progress of the suit, at the discretion of the Court—a moderate and wise provision which only a Barnard on the Bench could render unsafe. The Tweed Legislature took away this power from the Courts, and protected accused directors from suspension or removal until the suit had been determined. This put into the hands of JAY GOULD & Co.—and was specially intended to put in their hands—the power to use, as directors, the very money of which they had defrauded the shareholders, to delay and defeat the shareholders' efforts to regain it. A more exquisitely ingenious device for denying justice under the forms of law, is not known even in the records of the fortunate scoundrels who have engaged, in this direction, the aid of the "leaders of the New-York Bar."

We need not go further into the details of the humiliating work performed by the corrupt Tammany Legislatures, to further the schemes of the Erie combination. We have already pointed out several features of it on previous occasions. We shall continue to urge the matter on public attention until the wrongs thus accomplished are righted, so far as it is now possible to right them. That unfortunately cannot be wholly done. Much of the plunder has been squandered, and much time, labor, and money have been wasted by the Erie shareholders in vain attempts to obtain redress in the Courts. It is but tardy justice which can now be rendered them at best. But that even this may be gained, the Legislature must remove the legal defenses with which the plunderers have surrounded themselves.

Future National Expenditure and Taxation.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, introduced, on Wednesday, the first appropriation bill of the session. In doing so he took occasion to review elaborately the present condition of our public expenditures, the extent to which we still feel the burden of civil war, and the prospect of our getting back to what may be called the normal rate of expenditure.

Mr. GARFIELD analyzed the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the expenses for the fiscal year 1871, ending on the 30th of June of that year, modifying it in some unessential particulars. Setting in one group all the expenditures [illegible] the year to amount of the debt, he found them to amount to $175,543,140 27. Making a second group of the expenditures for the military and naval establishments, he found these amounted to $45,114,551 46. A third group includes all the items of the civil service, and all the remaining items of expenditure for the year, except payment of the public debt. These amount to $70,905,749 70, the total being $291,564,441 43. It will thus be seen that last year over sixty per cent. of the amount expended by the country was directly for the late war, fourteen per cent. was for the support of the army and navy, and twenty-five and a half per cent. for the other departments of the Government. The last item—twenty-five and a half per cent—for the civil service of the country, Mr. GARFIELD found this to be nearly the same proportion of the general expenditure as that of Great Britain for the same purposes during the same period, the latter being twenty-eight per cent.

Mr. GARFIELD next examined the effect of wars, more or less extensive, in our own country and in Great Britain, upon the rate of annual expenditure. For twenty years after Waterloo, the expenditures of England continued to be reduced. In 1835, they touched the lowest point. They then gradually advanced till 1854, when the Crimean war largely increased them. The recovery from this war seems to date from 1861, up to which time the rate decreased, and since which it has gradually advanced again. In our own country, after the war of 1812-15, expenditures declined for eight years until 1823; after the Seminole War, 1836-1838, for six years till 1844; after the Mexican War, 1846-48 for four years till 1853. From these statistics and from a general study of the subject, Mr. GARFIELD thinks that the American people can look for a steady reduction until 1876, when he believes we will have reached the amount of $125,000,000 for ordinary expenditures, and $95,000,000 for interest on the public debt; the total, exclusive of payment on the debt being $220,000,000. In this review, which was remarkable for the entire absence from it of anything like partisan spirit, the country may find new assurance that the promises the dominant party has made with reference to reduced taxation are intelligent and in good faith, and can be carried out. At the same time, the wonderful power of the country to meet taxation, due to its steady growth and the indomitable enterprise of its people, will make the taxation *per capita* decline even more rapidly than expenditures.

A Practical Remedy.

We gave a day or two since a full and fair statement of the facts of the General Order business, as they appear before the Committee of the Senate. It will be for that Committee to consider whether the system should continue as at present, and if not what change should be made. We, however, express our own decided opinion that the present system should be abolished. It seems to us that the Collector should be by law relieved from any responsibility for unclaimed goods greater than that which he receives for other goods. Each one of the steam-ship lines should be allowed to have or designate a warehouse, to which all General Order goods coming by their respective lines should be sent; but as a condition of this privilege, as well as of the right to unload within forty-eight hours after arrival, they should be obliged to allow all such goods to remain in the warehouse, free of charge, for at least three days, and, as to all goods remaining after that time, they should be compelled to charge at a rate to be fixed by the Collector and the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce jointly. Under such a system, the steam-ship companies would have no cause of complaint, for if they do not care to provide or designate a warehouse, they have only to keep the goods on board forty-eight hours. The merchant would be accommodated, for he would have from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, as the case might be, to save himself from General Order charges, and he would have a certainty that such charges, when imposed, would be moderate. The Government would be protected, for it would, of course, take proper bonds from the steam-ship companies. We can see no objection that can be made to such a system, except the somewhat sentimental one that it throws the General Order business into the hands of foreigners; but, as the steam-ship lines have never regarded or conducted it as a matter of profit, but only as a matter of convenience to themselves, we cannot consider this objection as very powerful. When, through legislation or other means, American steam-ships shall again enter the business of carriers, they will share in such advantages as the system may give. Till that time arrives, the system we propose presents so many advantages to the merchant, that it should be adopted as speedily as may be.

Another Navy-Yard Murder.

The dangers of the Navy-yard district in Brooklyn have again been vividly illustrated by the shocking murder of the music-teacher, Mr. PANORMO, on Tuesday evening. The unhappy gentleman left his boarding-house at 5 o'clock to keep a professional engagement at No. 41 Cumberland-street, between Park and Flushing avenues. There he remained until about 9½, leaving, according to the inmates of the house, in good health and spirits. A little after 10 he arrived at his boarding-house in a dying condition, from wounds inflicted on the head with some blunt instrument. His own statement before his death, which soon took place, was that he had been beaten and robbed by a gang of men on a Myrtle-avenue car, the conductor refusing to interfere. The conductor asserts, however, that Mr. PANORMO'S injuries had been received before he got on the car. He adds a circumstance which, if true, may help to explain the frequency of assassination in this part of Brooklyn—that a policeman who happened to be on the car at the time not only [illegible] the wounded man, but did not even give any aid. Had this been done, the murderers might have been secured. As it is, there is probably as little chance of their apprehension as of that of the wretches who assassinated Mr. HARVEY in the same quarter on New-Year's Eve. Perhaps both outrages, indeed, were committed by the same gang.

The testimony of the other passengers in the car will settle the discrepancy as to the locality of the crime. But, in any event, it is not creditable to the Police of our sister city that these frightful atrocities should be repeated at so short an interval. This fatal district is not of very great extent, and it seems impossible that murder should be so common in it if it were efficiently patrolled. Should the Police authorities continue supine, property-holders thereabouts ought to take vigorous action to bring the cut-throats to justice. To say nothing of loftier considerations, a continuance of this bloody terrorism must inevitably depreciate property in the vicinity.

A Working Man's Arcadia.

We have noticed M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN'S ingenious plan for improving the condition of humanity by razing all the prisons and abolishing penal codes. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, the builder of the *Great Eastern*, now trespasses on the province which hitherto in England Mr. RUSKIN has monopolized, by putting forth a scheme of social reorganization quite as seductive and practical as any of Mr. RUSKIN'S own. Mr. RUSSELL is President of the "Council of Representative Working Men," and he has embodied his views in a letter addressed jointly to that assembly and "The Council of Legislators," composed of members of Parliament. Seven resolutions, it may be remembered, were proposed by the former Council, and being prematurely published, were promptly repudiated by the latter. Mr. RUSSELL'S letter is now written for the two-fold purpose of elaborating these resolutions, and of showing how they are to be carried out by legislative enactment.

The first step in Mr. RUSSELL'S scheme, involves the provision for the working classes of homesteads "planted out in the clear," or in the suburbs of towns and cities. Of course, for the millions of working people in Great Britain, the benevolent measure will involve the appropriation of considerable land. But Mr. RUSSELL is quite easy on that score. The land was taken from the people in the first instance by the Legislature, "whose duty it now is to remedy the wrongs of past legislators." Villages, towns, and cities are therefore to be empowered to purchase, as corporations, "entailing lands, to be held for the healthful rearing of families." The amount of land required for the purpose, Mr. RUSSELL estimates as decreasing in an inverse ratio to the population of the respective boroughs, from one-fifth of an acre per head; and its cost, about one hundred and fifty million pounds, is to be paid for mainly, "since the persons who have appropriated and benefited by these common lands are of the rich and not of the poor," by a tax upon the rich.

From so wise and emasculatly just a conclusion, surely none but the rich can dissent. It would seem quite proper, indeed, that these sordid capitalists should bear the entire burden of Mr. RUSSELL'S benevolent enterprise. But his magnanimity equals his benevolence. His working men are to pay their share also toward the cost, a proposition at which we are not sure but that his working men will grumble. The agricultural value of the land he puts at fifty shillings an acre, and the annual rental of the cottages erected thereon at five guineas, "giving a total rental of £7 10s. per annum, in return for a family home, health and garden ground." Such advantages are certainly cheap at less than $40 a year, but there appears to be no good reason why the expenses also should not be defrayed by the above-mentioned rich. It is to be hoped that Mr. RUSSELL will revise this weak spot in his programme.

Then as to self-government—although it is hardly probably that Mr. RUSSELL'S model and regenerated working men would need any government—for this, too, he has provided. They are to have a Mayor elected by heads of families, who shall also pay him the munificent salary of one shilling per annum for every inhabitant, "out of which sum he is to defray all the costs of his Mayoralty." As this official is also bound to accept his election, the post will certainly offer few temptations to any ambitious Halls among the working classes. There is also to be a Recorder, and, we are sorry to say, a Chief of Police. This slur, however, is partially atoned for by limiting the Police force to that one official. "Should Police be required," says the provident Mr. RUSSELL, "they would be under the orders of the Mayor."

Then there are other wise regulations about the markets, which are no longer to be conducted in the interest of the rich, but give first choice and cheapest rates to the poor. The Post-office, too, is to have added to its functions those of a general parcel delivery for the poor, who are to be thus supplied with everything they want, from thread and needles to beer and tobacco, without stepping out of doors. Then the working man is to be educated for his special vocation in a system of schools to be established by the State. And finally, when in addition to these blessings, the hours of labor are restricted to eight, Mr. RUSSELL concludes that the happiness of his ideal working man will be complete.

Whether this admirable scheme will meet the approbation of the Council of Legislators remains to be seen. Without at all wishing to ridicule any honest effort to elevate the condition of the working classes, it must be confessed that Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S project bears a strange likeness to the great Garden Homestead League for Women, devised by some feminine enthusiast of the West. Here women, like Mr. RUSSELL'S working men, were to segregate themselves into distinct communities, around whose flowery tranquillity and loveliness the tyrant man was to howl forever in envious isolation. Has Mr. RUSSELL no hopeful compassion for the unhappy male, who can, after all, follow creatures and who may be driven to like desperation by his poor man's paradise—especially on remembering that they have had to pay for it?

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* has a pleading habit of disposing of everybody who presumes to contradict its statements as "perjurers." To the number of respectable people who have lately contradicted the *Tribune* must now be added Mr. BECKWITH, member of Assembly from Oneida, and Mr. FROST, from Oswego. Both these gentlemen explicitly deny the charge made against them by Mr. GREELEY that their vote for Mr. SMITH as Speaker was the result of the influence of Federal officials. Here are other two "perjurers" for the *Tribune*, and there is no evidence that the list is nearly exhausted. One obvious objection to the *Tribune's* style of indiscriminate use of epithets is, that the readers, if not the general public, may be tempted to fling them back again on the paper which uses them.

The Gynæcological Society, of Boston, is the rather formidable name of an association of physicians of that city, devoted to the advancement of the knowledge of the diseases of women. At a late meeting Dr. Geo. H. BIXBY moved a vote of thanks by the Society to Judge BENEDICT for his charge to the Grand Jury on the crime of abortion. The resolution alluded to the charge as follows: "This Society recognizes in the address the advice of a wise counselor, the opinion of an eminent jurist and the sentiments of a good citizen and Christian gentleman." Coming from the medical profession, and from members whose specialty is that of this Society, this recognition was peculiarly appropriate.

Mr. CASSERLY and Mr. BAYARD have several times complained that "Custom-house witnesses" were examined to the exclusion of others. Yesterday Senator STEWART showed from the records that up to last night one hundred witnesses had been examined, of whom only thirteen were Custom-house officers. With this record, our Democratic friends had to subside.

M. GARNIER, the architect of the new Paris Opera-house, has begun a wholesome crusade. He declared that the huge posters, pictures, and glaring colors strewn over the walls of that city by adventurous advertisers corrupt the public taste, and ought to be restrained by law. No persons have any right, he says, to disfigure the walls and offend the eyes of the inhabitants by such coarse and selfish devices. They have gone on from bad to worse, until they are quite unbearable for monstrosity, and sometimes for indecency. M. GARNIER asserts that he pays his taxes—strange as it sounds to us here—in order that the city wherein he lives shall be "clean, well-kept, agreeable to the eye, adorned here and there with a little art," as well as that he may be protected in life and limb. New-York suffers much from the same nuisance; and the same kind of intervention that became necessary a short time ago to protect the beautiful natural walls of the Hudson is needed to put limits, at least, to the disfigurement of the artificial walls of the town. Some of the pictures stuck up about our streets are simply disgusting, and ought to be torn down by the Police.

The United States and England have, respectively, their California and Australia, and now it would seem that Russia is likewise to have a splendid gold field. It has long been known that the soil of Eastern Siberia is rich in mineral treasure, but it has been generally supposed that this consisted of the useful rather than the precious metals. We are now told, however, that the banks of the River Amoor are spangled with gold. Washing and digging are going on with great energy, and the ordinary labor nets from 50 to 150 roubles, in silver, per day. The country around the River Sega is also declared to be equally productive. This stream flows from the Tabiona Mountains, and geologists who have been there say the district is full of gold and silver, and contains, besides, immense masses of iron. The fact that a regular steam service is to be started at once on the Amoor now has fuller explanation than was previously afforded. No doubt we shall soon hear of dazzling discoveries close that region, and of a grand rush thither from Australia and our own Western coast. The usual outcry, too, about the inevitable depreciation arising from a glut of gold will, of course, be raised, and be followed, according to precedent, by a practical refutal. It is strange, indeed, to see how events are hastening the mingling of nations most opposite and incongruous, and how the finding of this precious "yellow earth" alike takes the men of the East to the West, and the men of the West to the East.

The Shoe and Leather Dealers' Association of New-England has been very usefully employed during the past year. According to the reports of the Committees, the receipts of hides at Boston had been from twelve to fifteen per cent. in advance of those of last year, while the sales were much more spirited and the prices higher. During the year just closed there had been 173 failures, most of which had been brought about in a great measure by losses sustained through the Chicago fire. Contrary to general expectation, however, the trade, as a whole, had not suffered very severely from this cause. One of the most important bureaus in connection with the Association is known as the Committee on Debts and Debtors. Every delinquent debtor is required to make a full and complete exposition of his affairs to this Committee, whose duty it is to decide how much per cent. he shall be obliged to pay on the amount of his indebtedness. So far the plan has been found of inestimable value. All the facts bearing on the case of a debtor are recorded for the benefit of the Association, so that when a dealer has an offer to open negotiations with a new customer, he returns no answer until he has first consulted the register of the Bureau of Debts and Debtors.

CORRECTION.—Mr. CLINGR'S name was misprinted *Olnds* in the TIMES of yesterday.

The Large Pipe Men Demand Their Wages—They are to be Paid Today.

At midday, yesterday, there was considerable excitement around the City Hall consequent upon the report that the large pipe men had struck and would soon be on their way down town to demand their money. These men, numbering about 1,600, have not been paid for several weeks, the aggregate sum due to them being about $100,000. At 3 o'clock one of the foremen waited upon Mr. GREEN and stated to him the grievances of the men. The Controller informed him that he would pay them today, but whether in full or not he could not say. As soon as the men were informed of this they abandoned the idea of coming down town, and returned quietly to their work. During the day a large detachment of Police, under the command of Capt. THORNS, were held in readiness in case of a disturbance, but their services were not required.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Outlook of the Mining Season—Inspector Blewitt's Report.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HYDE PARK, PENN., Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

There is a general impression prevailing among the people residing along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between this city and Port Morris, N. J., that a general suspension has taken place in this locality. The scarcity of coal trains and a large number of loaded cars standing on siding, lead them to such a belief. There is no suspension here, and no likelihood of any occurring very soon. This is the season of the year when repairs are being made in and about the mines, according to the requirements of the Ventilation law. The "breaker" at the Hampton mine, Hyde Park, has been torn down, and a new one is being constructed. In the meantime, those who found employment there are distributed through other mines. It will require five months to erect a new breaker. The Diamond Mine was idle last week for repairs, but is working this week. Dodge Shaft has been idle since Friday last, but will resume to-morrow. The Diamond will be idle during the whole of next week. One of the Belmont mines stopped this morning for one week. The Boston mine, Plymouth, (D., L. and W.,) has been idle for some time in consequence of the breaking down of machinery. The Company endeavor to furnish their employes with four days' work each week while the repairing is in progress. In two weeks from this time every mine, Hampton excepted, will be in full operation, and the timid folks along the railroad will realize after all that a suspension is a myth.

Mr. PATRICK BLEWITT, the Mine Inspector of the upper half of Luzerne County, which comprises his district, has just completed his report for the seven months terminating on the 24th day of April, 1871. The report covers 160 sheets of legal cap, entering minutely in the full details of mining operations, as required by the Ventilation act. From the interesting report, which will soon be published by the State Department, I find that the number of shafts is 51; slopes, 21; tunnels, 27; retail mines, 29; the number of men and boys employed, 15,179, including those employed in retail mines. There are 186 steam-engines, with 450 boilers, employed at these mines, with a combined capacity of 11,319 horse-power. The amount of coal mined during the seven months will reach nearly 4,400,000 tons. The number of accidents was 155, of which 68 were fatal. Inspector BLEWITT has diligently performed the arduous duties of the very responsible position he has been appointed to occupy, proving the wisdom of the Committee under whose recommendation he was selected. E. H. W.

The Wharton Trial.

The late trial at Baltimore, likely to be counted among *les causes célèbres*, once more brings with it that most difficult question in basis of medical jurisprudence, "What exact degree of reliance amounting to moral certitude will any number of individuals of ordinary ability and education place in the testimony of an expert?" While the presence of blood stains on a man's shirt may circumstantially implicate him in a murder, even providing his own knife be found plunged in the heart of the dead man, would these pretty convincing proofs be set at naught by the scientific expert who might, after a careful microscopic examination, positively declare that from the peculiar forms of the globules on the man's sleeve, the stains there never owed their origin to the life fluid of a human being, but had pulsated in the body of a sheep or an ox? Perhaps it is for the best, that the average portion of mankind are little skilled in the exact sciences, and that jurymen, in addition to the many sifings and questionings to which they are subjected, are not asked what faith they have in chemical qualitative and quantitative analysis when the life of a human being is at stake. Yet chemistry is among the positive sciences. If we cannot go as far as the ultimate elements, we can at least very thoroughly and systematically describe the appearance of all the various chemical substances, detect their presence, and without the slightest chance of failure, can positively assert that with such and such agents certain given results must absolutely follow. If a fragment of a mineral be given to a chemist to analyze for a commercial purpose, he is expected to inform us for his fee of its exact composition, and not only that, but to state also the positive percentage of each substance existing in the compound under examination. Such implicit reliance do we place in his judgment, that we are willing to risk our capital in mining enterprises—whether it be for the working of gold, or for arsenic or antimony, in secondance with his decision. How does it happen, then, that in so many cases of poisoning, juries decoupling on the testimony of experts, almost invariably fail to seize their strongest points, and unless proof of the most positive character is brought forward, other than the chemical experience, the chemical tests are held in scarcely any consideration at all.

One great difficulty undoubtedly lies in the difficulty of convincing men, without any special scientific training of the positive character of chemical tests. Take any jury and endeavor to explain to it the simple arsenical tests, so perfectly appreciable to the chemist, and see how much they can understand about it. Men accused to such things are very properly loath to take the word of even a Berzelius or a Faraday that such or such a red or green or black precipitate means arsenic or strychnine, or that in a peculiar metallic lustre, or a certain smell, lies the dread question, whether the prisoner at the bar shall be condemned to death or not. The careless, slovenly methods of the experts themselves have much to do with the doubts in which their testimony is held. Aside from the positive fact that the symptoms of Gen. KETCHUM differed widely from those attributed to antimony, of which all proper advantage was used by the defense, the wretched analysis made by the Baltimore experts, proved so little that the Jury very properly brought in their verdict of not guilty. Ever since the Lafarge case, which, more than forty years ago, brought into prominence those distinguished toxicologists DUMAS and OSCILLA, notwithstanding the wonderful advances chemistry has made, the discovery of poisons, apparently presenting no great difficulty to distinguish even in almost inappreciable quantity in the laboratory, seems in the Court to be as difficult as ever.

A Queer Suit Between an Elderly Couple.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, Jan. 21.

A lively girl from the north part of the county, about seventy-one years of age, accompanied by a man lately married, who has seen eighty birth-days come and go, called on Major HORTON yesterday on business matters. The Major was given to understand that there was some disagreement between the pair which they couldn't settle satisfactorily, and had agreed to refer to him. The lady opened the case by informing the arbitrator that in the first place her companion some time since promised to marry her, but she he went back on his word and joined his fortunes with a Missouri maiden, for which breach of faith he was liable to a law-suit for trifling with affections. Her next point was that he, whom she promised to wed, was indebted to her in a large sum of money, for dinners cooked and clothes washed, for eggs and chickens, gone to satisfy his epicurean appetite. She further informed the Major, that for some time she had been living upon the property of her companion which she had leased, that he had sold the same for the purpose of settling down with his bride over in Missouri, and wanted her to get out notwithstanding the lease of her house.

It appeared when both sides were heard that two or three years ago the lady rented the old man's property, and that he boarded with her, that he had seven chickens at the time and she three, that he eat first all the eggs and then the chickens, that she cooked and washed and waited on him, and that on account of the promise of marriage the accounts had been allowed to mix themselves up and to get into confusion. After considerable consultation the arbitrator figured out an indebtedness to the woman, outside of the breach of promise and loss, of about $100. At this point the couple consulted, and after much figuring a compromise was effected. The lady agreed to take $50, leave the property, and give the old man a receipt in full. He paid over $100 and gave his note for the balance. The parties thanked Major HORTON for his good offices and went away happy.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Life-Saving Stations—An Artificial Harbor on Cross Shoals, Cape May.

Resolution—Railroad Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

At the last session of Congress, under urgent pressure from the New-Jersey and New-York Representatives, an appropriation of $200,000 was made for increasing the facilities of the life-saving stations on the coast of this State. During the past Summer the work so authorized has been carried out under direction of officers of the Marine Service—the dilapidated stations being repaired and supplied with new and necessary appliances, &c. The Government now desires to erect additional stations at certain exposed points, and, by way of facilitating this object, a bill was today introduced in the Senate providing for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners, who shall procure for the State, by purchase, the title to any land, not exceeding half an acre, at any one point, which may be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury or his agents, for the erection of such stations. It is further provided that immediately upon procuring the title to such lands the Governor shall cede the same to the General Government, for the purposes named without compensation.

A joint resolution was also introduced in the Senate today for the appointment of a committee of two citizens, to urge upon Congress the passage of an act making an appropriation for the construction of an artificial harbor on Cross Shoals, Cape May. This harbor is said to be of vital importance as a shelter for the constantly increasing number of vessels engaged in coastwise commerce. The commissioners named in the act are Hon. WM. MOORE, late Representative in Congress and now Senator from Atlantic County, and Mr. DOWNS EDMUNDS, former Senator from Cape May.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Senate today ordered to a third reading the bill authorizing the extension of the South Branch Railroad from Huntington to the Delaware River. This is a project of the New-Jersey Central, and looks to the establishment of another through route between New-York and Philadelphia, by way of the Central and South Branch roads, and a line which it is proposed to build from the Delaware to the latter city. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Central regards the enterprise as hostile to its interests, and will stubbornly oppose the passage of the bill when it comes up for a final reading.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the New-Jersey Central by five millions of dollars, introduced in the House week before last, has not yet been reported by the Committee on Corporations. It is opposed by the Attorney-General of the State, and by the representatives of certain other roads, on the ground that the Central has evaded the payment of taxes for which it is liable, and that before any increase of its capital is authorized, it should be obliged to make good this deficiency. The Central, however, denies the imputation of dishonesty, and offers to indemnify the State in heavy bonds for every deficiency which can be shown.

THE COMING RAILROAD FIGHTS—ETC.

Railway matters are beginning to assume a more lively aspect. Indications growing out of the resignation of Col. JOHN G. STEVENS as chief officer of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company—a position which he has long held and in which he has exerted great influence—and other collateral movements now in progress, now form the belief that the struggle for one or more routes across the State, in competition with the monopoly route of the joint companies, now controlled by the Pennsylvania Central, is to be one of the severest ever known, and that in this struggle the old monopoly influence and management will, in part, support the legislation necessary to secure the emancipation of the State from its present thraldom. In addition to this the new Senator from Morris, an able lawyer and high-toned gentleman, upon the threshold of his legislative career is dedicating all his energies to the enactment of a general railroad law, under which all parts of the State may be opened to development.

The appearance here yesterday, for the first time this session, of Gen. T. D. HOXSEY, of Paterson, the most bitter opponent of Erie in the State, again opens the fight against that corporation. For two years Gen. HOXSEY has fought without flagging, though defeated, the covert and hidden legislation in favor of the Erie Company, and which legislation has given the Erie, by exemption of its property in Jersey City from equal taxation, and the right to overcharge on transportation at least $250,000 per annum. The General, as we are informed, has reviewed in a pamphlet, which has not yet been put into circulation, this Erie legislation for three years past, contending that five laws, most of them drawn by the counsel of the Erie Company in New-York, have been enacted and placed on the statute books of New-Jersey to cover Erie usurpations, and that these laws are as fully in behalf of Erie as though they had been placed on the statute book without the intervention of the Legislature.

The pamphlet reviews a whole series of tricky, fraudulent and hidden devices of legislation as contained in these five acts, claiming that they are a demoralizing and fraud upon the people of a small section of the State greater than the six million of Ring robbery in New-York, and that GOULD, FISK, TWEED and SWEENY were equally co-conspirators and co-thieves, alike in the plunder of the City of New-York and the robbery of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, and that the common judgment of all mankind demanded justice alike upon the plunderers of New-York and the robbers of the Erie Railway Company.

The chances here are that there is now a combination between Erie and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, and that TOM SCOTT, the President of the Pennsylvania Central, who so lately forwarded his telegraphic tears and lamentations over "Prince Eric," will be added to that combination—in which case the lions and the leopards which the infamous legislation of March 17, 1870, invited into the New-Jersey sheepfold, will continue to prey upon their innocent flock, and this joint conspiracy of those Companies will rule, and ultimately ruin the State, or have it by opening the door for revolutionary resistance of their oppressions and usurpations.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

In the Senate, today, Mr. SHEPPARD offered the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed and laid over, for future consideration. Mr. SHEPPARD's design in introducing it was to afford our delegation in Congress an authoritative expression as to the feeling of the State touching the amnesty question:

Resolved, That we favor general, immediate, and almost universal amnesty for all parties implicated in the late rebellion against the United States, upon the condition that the parties to be amnestied make respectful application therefor by petition in writing, in which they shall distinctly recognize the terrible criminality of the leading spirits who organized and stimulated for years the plot of treason and disunion, and who finally commenced the war by firing upon Fort Sumpter in April 1861. Anything less than this would be a cruel insult to the memory of the myriad victims of the war, and their surviving relatives and friends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A resolution was adopted in the House today calling upon the State Superintendent of Public Schools to report the whole cost of assessing, collecting and returning to the several school districts the various taxes ordered to be levied and collected, with all particulars as to salaries, traveling expenses, printing, &c., and the entire cost of the State Board of Education, and of carrying on the State Normal School.

Mr. O'NEILL introduced in the House today a supplement to the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, authorizing the construction of a railroad from some point on the Weehawken Branch Railroad, near Ferry-street, to some point in West Hoboken township. It also gives the Company power to construct a tunnel wherever it may find it preferable to an open cut.

A supplement to the Jersey City charter, introduced in the House today, authorizes the appointment of a water register, to have charge of the collection of all water rents, a duty now performed by the City Collector. The salary of the Register is fixed at $3,000. The bill also authorizes the Clerk of the Board of Public Works, instead of the City Clerk, to sign warrants for payment.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The thirty-third commencement exercises of the Normal and Model Schools took place today, and proved highly interesting. Both Houses accepted invitations to be present, but very few members availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the exercises which the profession of the scholars—the work they are accomplishing for the State.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A State Temperance Convention was held here today for the purpose of organizing for a local option campaign. Some three hundred delegates were present, and a spirit of great earnestness and determination characterized the proceedings. The resolutions take decided ground in favor of a law permitting the people of every town, ward and precinct to vote upon the question of license, and intimate that if the Legislature shall refuse such a law, it will be the duty of temperance men to strike down "the men of party" responsible for the failure. Thirty-seven towns have petitioned for local option, and are prepared to endorse the principle, if granted the privilege so to do.

In the House today, Mr. PATTERSON introduced a supplement to the New-Brunswick and Farmingdale Railroad Company, extending the road by way of Ocean Grove to Long Branch. The proposed extension would fund materially to the development of the lower part of Monmouth County.

AMUSEMENTS.

Two Saturday Concerts.

Two concerts of interest are to occur on Saturday. In the afternoon, at Steinway's smaller hall, the first of the series of matinées given by Messrs. MILLS and SARASATE will take place. An exceedingly interesting programme has been prepared by these gentlemen, who will have artistic assistance to increase the attractiveness of their own talent. Three pieces by SCHUMANN, and CHOPIN's polonaise in E flat are to be Mr. MILLS' principal solo compositions. Señor SARASATE will recite a "Legende," by WIENIAWSKY, and the violinist's arrangement of themes from "Mignon." BEETHOVEN's "Kreutzer" sonata will be interpreted by both gentlemen. In the evening the pupils of the New-York Conservatory of Music will appear in an entertainment in Steinway Hall proper. All the selections will be executed by ladies and gentlemen who have benefited by the instruction imparted at the Conservatory.

Reference Budgett on the War Path.

MUDGETT has written us a long letter, in which he accuses us of "falsehood," and many other offenses. We would publish this letter if *we* had the space, because it condemns MUDGETT much more than we have already done. The essence of what he has to say in defense is (1) that he never had the conversation with Gen. PORTER which was described yesterday; and (2) that his lawsuit about the forgery was misrepresented by us. In proof of the latter statement, Reformer MUDGETT sends us the following letter from his counsel:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I noticed in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of this morning an article containing severe, and, as I believe, very unjust animadversions upon you, in relation to the suit brought against you upon a promissory note alleged to contain your indorsement, which you defended on the ground of forgery; it is but just to you that I should state the facts which came to my knowledge as your counsel, during a portion of that litigation. After the trial commenced—I think the testimony for the plaintiff was in—Mr. SANXAY, your counsel, was seized in Court with a sudden illness, which rendered him unable to proceed. Under these circumstances I was retained by you in the case, and acted as your counsel during the remainder of the trial. From my knowledge of your handwriting, acquired from an examination of a vast number of your signatures during this trial, I had no doubt then and have no doubt now that the signature in question claimed to be yours was never written by you. A very large number of witnesses familiar with your handwriting testified that they believed the signature to be a forgery. Other witnesses, on behalf of the plaintiff, gave a contrary opinion. The misfortune of the case was that the Court would not permit any genuine signatures of yours to go before the jury, so that they could judge for themselves, by comparing genuine signatures with the indorsement in question, whether it was a forgery. Had the jury been afforded this opportunity, I believe they would have rendered a verdict in your favor. The foreman of the jury, in announcing the verdict for plaintiff, stated that the jury believed that the indorsement of the note was made by you under the idea that you were indorsing a note for $500, and not for $1,000, thus showing that they believed that you had been in this matter the victim of gross imposition. You said, as you testified, indorsed a note for the same party for about that time, but the jury gave the plaintiff the benefit of the doubt, and by their verdict found that, in their opinion, you were mistaken. I believe you were right in your defense in this case, and could there be another trial, I have no doubt the verdict would be in your favor. Yours, very truly,

(Signed.) E. L. CLINTON.

BENJAMIN F. MUDGETT, Esq.

What is this but a verification of our statement, qualified by the opinion of MUDGETT's counsel that if MUDGETT went to law again he would surely win? "True, you lost that time—but try him again; I am sure you would succeed." That is Mr. CLINTON's version of the case referred to. We prefer to deal with *facts*, and if MUDGETT prefers "opinions," especially the opinions of his counsel, he is welcome to gratify his tastes. Only we offer him the opinion—making no charge for it—that he had better not try his case over again.

WANTON BUTCHERY.

The Evils of Buffalo Hunting—Letter to Mr. Henry Bergh from Kansas.

Yesterday Mr. BERGH received the following letter from Col. W. B. HAZEN, of Fort Hays:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT HAYS, KANSAS, Jan. 22, 1872.

H. BERGH, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Hoping to interest you, and through you the people of the country and Congress, would respectfully state that the extraordinary introduction of railroads into and across the wilds of our country has made the vast herds of buffaloes the plains accessible to all classes of people, and each year vast numbers are slaughtered for so-called sport, and a greater number by hunters for their hides, which are not about $1 each. I have seen numbers of men this Winter who have during the past season killed 1,000 each for the paltry sum of $1 apiece, the carcasses being left to rot on the plains. The buffalo is a noble and harmless animal, timid, and as easily taken as a cow, and very valuable as food for man. It lives upon a short grass which grows luxuriously upon the high arid plains of the middle region, this is from a German mind for agriculture. The theory that the buffalo should be killed to deprive the Indians of food is a fallacy, as these peoples are becoming harmless under a rule of justice. In behalf of humanity, I, as a citizen of the United States, earnestly request that you use such proper influences as may be at your disposal to bring this subject before Congress, with the intention of having such steps taken as will prevent the wanton and cruel butchery of the lives of God's creatures and the valuable food they furnish.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN, Colonel Sixth Infantry, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

An Impostor Upon a Good-Natured Man.

If we may credit the San Francisco *Bulletin*, a gentleman visited the office of a dentist, his friend, in that city, on a recent afternoon, and while he was there a lady came in with a little girl, wanting a tooth or two drawn for the latter. The child cried when placed in the chair, and declared that she would not have her teeth attended to unless the strange gentleman would have a tooth drawn first, and, to please the little patient, he took her place with a wink at the dentist. The latter took two of his instruments. While the gentleman reclined in the chair smilingly gazing at the ceiling for the assurance of the watching child, and after softly poking at two or three teeth, to the horror of the obliging gentleman, he commencing boring into his jaw where a tooth had once been extracted, and before he could offer a protest, a tremendous wrench brought out a large root, which the doctor held up to the child with a diabolical grin on his face. The gentleman rolled off the chair, and, with an expression of unutterable pain in his drawn countenance, gasped a moment reproachfully at his friend who had left the office. The little one did not seem to be greatly encouraged by the exhibition.

AMERICA'S PRIVILEGES.

The Rule of Foreign-Born Citizens—Letter from Hon. Robert Collyer.

The troubles in Chicago about the Fire Limits ordinance, which culminated in the overturning of a building on the night of the last Fourth of July, I was very glad to see you, as I think you ought to, on behalf of the Irishmen, and I hope you will do the same for a good while, and then it was the great national holiday never came in our new country. Flags were flying for it in the beautiful old city by the Neckar, and I hope you remember, as I do, how we talked about it people, and wished we could be where there was a celebration, to hear something of the old story. I well remember also, how, very soon after I passed a house where the Stars and Stripes were floating in the Summer air, and took off my hat and waived handkerchief with my eyes, with my heart full of love and reverence for it, because I thought it had more than any other flag ever had, or ever should, when our men would bring it from the battle-fields all torn and black. And after I left you, I met a harper, and made him understand I would give him all that silver if he could play "Yankee Doodle." What he did play was not very unlike what I wanted. He knew the tune well, and I think very highly of it if he had read selections all on a harper. I am not an American citizen by birth, as you are not; and I suppose, from our family traditions, that my great grand sire had something to do with fighting in the Revolution, on what I now believe to have been the wrong side, as some of your countrymen did also, perhaps with less power of choice. But two and twenty years ago come next May, I came to this country about the poor a man as one so full of concern for poor men as you are would wish to see. My whole wealth was a wife, a box of tools and $4 in money. I had tried England until I was nearly twenty-seven, and come to the conclusion that if I stayed there I must be a very poor man all my life, must work hard for small wages, live from hand to mouth, never have a home of my own, see my children grow up about me to no better lot, have no voice, or far if I could pretend to, in the government of my country, and when I came to be an old man probably go to the poor-house, if a kind Providence did not find me a home among my children, who could be very little to spare.

I remember that, the first wants I needed in this country, I proved exactly twice as much as in the last month I worked in England. I found, also, for me and mine, the warmest welcome and the kindest consideration, wherever I went. I had not even dreamed of such generosity and kindness as I found. That has been my experience down to the moment. I have forgotten what it is to be poor, but I partly know of yours. How thankful I am for it, you can only know as you feel, as I do, for what has come to your own life. In the 4th of October I had a nice home on the North Side; it was my own, and I was proud of it, and proud of my position as an American citizen, that, when I made a speech in the Crystal Palace last Summer, I told them I didn't know whether I ought not to feel slighted because their Queen had not invited my wife to tea, seeing we also were sovereigns. My children have got a home since, very dearly at any cost to me, in our public schools, and have such a prospect before them as I never had myself, and I hope they stayed in the old country. Well, Sir, since this trouble has risen, which you have been made the leader, the things of which I have just spoken have all crowded in and prompted me to write this word to you, and, through you, to as many of your country men as will heed me.

I present myself very much as I do to you. We have all left the old countries because it was a hopeless fight against poverty and caste. We have all found here better wages, equal rights, a good education for our children in the common schools, and, thank God! many of us before our great calamity, a home we could call our own. And, if you were one of us, as men, as I hope you were, you would here protection and no questions asked, when you had to flee for your liberty or your life. Now we are all homeless alike on this North Side, after a fire about the cause of which there are many rumors, but of which there can be but one opinion about its fearful devastation, that namely: that it never could have gone so far and wide if our city had been built of brick instead of pine, and our roofs and cornices of some material calculated to resist the spreading up and spread with fearful fury through the material we have been using.

The question now is, how shall we rebuild? You have taken the ground that one shall do as one did before, if one please. Our city Government, for reasons of the most vital importance to our present and future welfare, wants us to build so that we shall no more burn down again than Montreal will burn down again. This Government, no matter who are the members of it, is a part of that great whole we have found of such a priceless worth. I cannot help the conclusion which you will not deny, I think, that the majority of those who made that cross so south the other night in Union Square, who were, like myself, men who owe nearly every thing they have in the world to the generous opening America has made for us and the life that transforms all that will truly enter into it from a machine to a man. I should be very careful, on the ground of a simple gratitude, which, here I would say, is the sentiment of a good Government these men and their fathers bought and paid for with their most precious blood, and how I said much about "poor men," where no man can be poor as we have known poverty, except he be a fool or a scoundrel. And, one year of age, I ask you, if you ever, like this one now before us, as to whether we shall learn how to build a city that shall be fire-proof, as nearly as human foresight and skill can make one, or learn our woful lesson again on the blackboard of ten thousand burnt-up homes. I say I owe the house itself to the land I live in—the home and all. It is the home of our children. If this American Commonwealth shall have its way, on that ground, as to whether I shall build of brick or pine, and I will stand the added cost.

I put the thing on this ground first, because it seems to me to be the most sacred. But, besides the humanity, I believe it would be wisest, in the long time, if we can build as we should, the fire-proof house, be it mansion or cottage, will be the cheapest as well as the best. For the withdrawal of the best insurance companies has already left us little better than a horde of desperadoes to deal with, and the moment our Company, while the companies that will spring up like mushrooms in their place will be sure to abandon us when we most need them. Where we had our first mass-meeting on the North Side after the fire, I ventured to pledge myself to advise and aid, by all the means in my power, any good, wise, and influential scheme which let me know his need. I mean by that especially any artisan or laborer. It has been one of the pleasantest tasks I ever had to redeem that pledge, so far as I was able; but I have done nothing that, in my opinion, can begin to be of such service to fellow-citizens as I can advise will be, if they will follow it. That they shall feel, as I do, how America has done too well by us to deserve this return at our hands, if we are the children she welcomed once to her great home. And, if I was still a working man indeed as I this in sympathy, I would say, as I believe, to my poor as we are, our position is too high to let us make poverty our plea for doing such a thing as this. It might be a decent thing to do where the poor man has no chance to get along, and must always take an inferior position because of his birth and breeding; but, in a land where every honest man is a gentleman equal to the best, and in a city where the President of the Republic worked in a leather-store, a short time ago, for less wages, probably, than any good brickLayer or carpenter is now getting, I should be ashamed of my place and my station. If there is a little pinch of poverty just now, I would not parade it on a pole with a lantern about the streets, and get a man to make speeches about it, and try to force the Government of my city into a false and dangerous position by my clamor. That I would say to my fellow-workmen, in behalf of the true place every working man ought to take in the whole life of the country. And then I would say, let us never sacrifice a lasting security for a very transient advantage. We can save enough, if we try, out of our wages to make up the difference in a very few months. Nothing since the fire has given me more pain than the talks I have had with working men, who would tell me, sadly, how the fruit of many years of toil and saving went up on that woful Monday. Some of them can never make it up again; they are too old. It would never have come to them if they had only waited for the building as we did. Yet not more surely are the stars shining down on the roof under which I write than that these men's children will have to face just such a calamity as their fathers—God help them!—are facing, if we build as we built before.

I am truly yours, ROBERT COLLYER.

The President-Elect of Brown University.

The Providence *Journal* thus speaks of Rev. EZEKIEL GILMAN ROBINSON, D. D., who has been elected President of Brown University, in place of Rev. Dr. CASWELL, whose resignation, as was stated last Commencement, takes effect at the close of the present collegiate year:

"Dr. ROBINSON is a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Attleborough, in the year 1815. He was educated at the University over which he is called to preside, having graduated in the year 1835. Among his classmates are the names of Rev. Dr. A. H. Arnold, Professor at the University of Chicago; Rev. Dr. C. M. Bowers, pastor of a Baptist church in Massachusetts; Hon. Judge Bradley, Hon. A. Bonney, Jr., Rev. Dr. Blanchard, and Henry C. Whitman, Esq., of this city; Rev. Dr. Alexander Burgess, Rev. Dr. M. T. Sumner, Rev. Dr. J. F. Tustin, John W. Jenks, Esq., now in charge of the College Museum, and Hon. Judge Morton, at Massachusetts. Dr. ROBINSON has devoted all his energies to teaching, having been connected with the Rochester Theological Seminary from its beginning. He thus brings to the new sphere of labor a large and varied experience, and a widely-established reputation as a teacher, divine, and educator. Dr. ROBINSON has been abroad twice, once for two years, passed in Europe and availed himself of the best sources of modern culture. In 1850 he revised and corrected Robinson's translation of NEANDER's *History and Training of the Christian Church*. He has published various sermons, and from 1850 to 1854 he edited the *Christian Review*. His education, tastes and pursuits admirably qualify him for the honorable position to which he is invited. We trust that he will accept it, and that under his direction the University may enter upon a new, and more extended field of usefulness."

OBITUARY.

Lieut.-Gen. Richard Stoddard Ewell.

The telegraph announces the death of Gen. RICHARD S. EWELL, in Maury County, Tennessee, a prominent Confederate officer during the late war. The disease which caused his death was consumption.

RICHARD STODDARD EWELL was born at the Military Academy at West Point, he graduated in 1840, being subsequently a brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Dragoons. He became a First Lieutenant, September, 1845, and was brevetted a Captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847. He became a full Captain in the Rank, and distinguished himself in a battle with the Apaches in New-Mexico, June 6, 1857.

When the rebellion broke out, EWELL was one of many selected army officers of Southern birth, determined to follow the fortunes of the Confederacy, and so resigned his commission May 7, 1861, immediately entering the Confederate service, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He participated in the battle of Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, (the first of many engagements at that crossing,) and was present with his brigade at the battle of Bull Run, but was not called into position. In 1862 he was promoted to Major-General, and assigned to the command of a corps in the Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. LEE. He participated in the movement made by Gen. Stonewall JOSE in the Virginia Valley during the month of August, 1862, after the Peninsular campaign. EWELL was defeated Aug. 27, by HIGOKES, at Kettle Run, a famous palace for battles, and was forced to retreat to Manassas Junction, with considerable loss. Ewell's corps took part in the second battle of Bull Run, and he also participated in the first Maryland campaign, being wounded at Antietam. During the Centreville, Mine Run, Gettysburg, and overland campaigns, EWELL was detached, having charge of important positions in the Confederate lines, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. Since the close of the war Gen. EWELL has not taken any prominent part in public affairs, his failing health being one of the principal causes. Accepting the result of the war as an established fact, he imbued his children, LEE, in not seeking to recall the names of the past. As an evidence of his sincerity, Gen. EWELL, while awaiting death, gave some directions regarding his tomb-stone. He laid particular stress upon the fact that he did not desire any word employed in the inscription that could reflect in any way upon the Government of the United States.

Franz Grillparzer.

A cable telegram announces the death of FRANZ GRILLPARZER, well known in Germany as a dramatic writer and essayist. FRANZ was born in Vienna in the year 1791. His first public attempt as an author was in 1810 in the tragedy of "The Grandmother," written in the fatalistic school, and which proved very successful because it combined literary merits of the highest order with stage machinery which was supernatural and astonishing in its effect. This piece is still frequently placed upon the stage. He was also the author of "Sappho," which was produced in 1818, and in 1821 of a very fantastic piece called "The Golden Fleece." "King Ottaker's Fortunes and Death" was produced in 1825. This is a historical play of great dramatic interest, generally regarded as one of his finest works. His "Waves of the Sea and of Love" was a very effective dramatization of the old story of Hero and Leander. A dramatic poem, "The Dream of Love," he produced in 1840. A collection of poems of a liberal character greatly increased his popularity among the young men of Austria, and a poem having RADETZKY for its hero, published in 1848, also added to his popularity. He was the author of other German plays of "Medea." Herr GRILLPARZER was during nearly all his life an officer of the Imperial household, and was elected a member of the Austrian Reichsrath in 1861.

Mrs. Eliza Bancroft Davis.

Worcester papers, announcing the death in that city, on Wednesday, of Mrs. ELIZA BANCROFT DAVIS, widow of the late Hon. JOHN DAVIS, say:

"Mrs. DAVIS was the daughter of Rev. AARON BANCROFT, D. D., of Worcester, and sister of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, now United States Minister at Berlin. She was born Feb. 11, 1782, and was thus very nearly eighty-one years of age. Her marriage with the late Hon. JOHN DAVIS took place on the 18th of March, 1822. Hon. JOHN C. B. DAVIS, recently Assistant United States Secretary of State, and now agent of the Government in prosecuting its claims against England before the Arbitrators at Geneva, is her eldest child, the only surviving son of her family. The distinguished officer in the war of the rebellion, who lately lost his life by the wreck of a European steamer, was her son. Of her other children, all sons, one is an invalid, living abroad, and two are successful business men in California. Of her children, two resided far from their native city, and with no household of her own, Mrs. DAVIS has continued to regard Worcester as her home, spending the winter months with her son at Washington or New-York, but returning to her apartments at the Bay State House in the Spring. Her life has for forty years been one of public distinction, so to speak, conspicuous by no means clearly in the reflected light of her eminent father, or more eminent husband and brother, but rather in her own individuality of moral and intellectual excellence. Her high character, her own character, her own character and reputation, which have gladdened and embellished every circle she moved in, and which will long be remembered in this city as having placed her at the head of her sex among the social forces of the past and present generations. It is not easy to measure, certainly we are little likely to overrate, the improving and exalting influence she exercised over the large society which she immediately and remotely affected as a living presence and exemplar. The value of such a person, presiding modestly through half a century over the social life around her, cannot be estimated by public and private circles, diffusing discreet opinions and elevated sentiments, awakening the public spirit to worthy objects and making them attractive by her own poetic enthusiasm, investing trivial scenes with dignity and serious occasions with cheerfulness, inspiring women with just conceptions of the higher methods of living, which they too aptly neglect, and men with a higher kind of respect for women—this or much of this remains with us after her death."

Charles S. Mackenzie.

CHARLES S. MACKENZIE, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Newark, died at his residence on Broad-street, in that city, yesterday morning, from the effects of a second stroke of paralysis received some days since. He was the founder of the firm of MACKENZIE & WILSON, large hardware dealers, and was largely interested in Newark financial institutions. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

Garret Van Horn.

Mr. GARRETT VAN HORN, a prominent citizen of Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday morning from apoplexy, at his home in Bergen. Mr. VAN HORN had been a member of the Bergen Common Council and also City Treasurer for a number of years previous to the consolidation. He had also served in the State House of Assembly for three terms. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

Alleged Attempt at Wife-Murder.

WM. SCHUBERTH, aged thirty, residing at No. 245 East Thirteth-street, was arrested last evening, at 6½ o'clock, by Officer KELLY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, charged with resistance of a process, the policemen having noticed him drive a pistol in front of his residence. He was taken to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, and Mrs. ROSE SCHUBERTH, wife of the prisoner, appeared and informed Capt. LEARY that her husband had attempted to murder her. Mrs. SCHUBERTH stated that her husband had been jealous of her for some time past, and had on several occasions threatened her life. Yesterday evening he came into the house armed with two Derringer pistols and threatened to kill her. She ran for her life, and MARY HINE, who was in the room at the time, interfered to save her from the fury of her husband, when he threatened to shoot her too. SCHUBERTH was finally induced to leave the house, and when he reached the sidewalk he discharged one of the pistols through the window, but fortunately no one was wounded. It was at this juncture that Patrolman KELLY appeared on the scene and arrested him.

Tweed, Sidell and Connolly.

Mr. TWEED was at his office yesterday, in Duane-street, and was apparently very busy. Mayor HALL was at his office throughout the day, while CONNOLLY's friends asserted that he is still in the County.

THE MURDERER'S LAST HOURS.

[illegible] Tombs Building Within Twenty Years of Its Completion.

All the preparations necessary to carrying out the last penalty of the law on Thomas BOYNE were completed by 10 o'clock last night. The execution takes place about noon today, in the hall of the prison in which Boyne has been confined for so many months past. It required no great effort of imagination for one standing in front of the prison last night to invest the building strongly and uncanonically as it is, with an atmosphere of weird mystery. A bright moon threw the sharp angles and irregular lines into strong relief; dark shadows lurked in the recesses, and tempted the fancy to speculate on what might be disclosed when the viewer should have entered the deeply arched doorway which adorned the outer wall. In contrast to the rough and [illegible] Boyne's cell, which is one of the best in the building. Crossing a narrow passageway, the visitor enters the office of the prison. At one side of this is a large door, closed with iron latticework; through this the inmates of the central hall could be seen, at the south end of which a busy group of men were engaged, with the help of dimly-burning lamps, in fitting up the scaffold on which the unfortunate man Boyne was to expiate his crime. There was something at once grotesque and novel in the circumstances under which this work was carried on. To a spectator, ignorant of the terrible use to which the machine was to be put, it seemed nothing in the manner of the workmen to indicate that they were doing anything but testing a common lifting machine. The cross-beam was raised on stout supports about thirteen feet high. Through a pulley in the centre ran a stout rope, from the end of which depended a large sack filled with sand, weighing some 175 pounds. This was to test the sufficiency of the weight; at the other end of the rope, which, under the floor below, was to hoist the victim into the air, there seemed to be some hitch in the arrangement, and the light was held by men engaged in its work. There was busy bustle, measuring, testing, calculations of the prisoner's height and weight, and a general bustle of preparation, which had nothing of that solemn tone which might have been looked for under the circumstances. While this was proceeding at one end of the imperfectly lighted hall, the wretched man who was the cause of it sat in his cell, not thirty feet away, receiving the last consolations of religion. No word of direction, no sound of preparation, not even the careless comments of the lookers-on, but could have been heard distinctly where he sat. From early hour in the evening he had been visited by sympathizing friends; two of the jurymen, with their wives, had called on him, and tears were freely flowing when they left. Mr. FLAVEL, a gentleman who had taken great interest in Boyne, spent the evening and night with him at his own request, and Rev. Mr. SIMSON, Superintendent of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, stayed late in the night, presenting the unfortunate man for the final hour. All accounts of those who have been with Boyne during the last two days agree in saying that he is perfectly resigned to his fate, and has devoted himself exclusively to spiritual matters. He has not spoken to visitors of the circumstances of the trial, or indeed of anything but the preparation for death. A curtain screens his cell from view, and by a very proper regulation of Warden JOHNSON, no one was admitted but such as Boyne himself desired to see. It is pleasing to state that in his last hours he was not intruded on by the morbidly curious who always swarm around on such an occasion as this.

To even mention the numbers and variety of people who have applied to the prison within the past six weeks for permission to see the celebrated prisoner would fill a volume. So vexatious had this become that Mr. JOHNSON adopted the expedient of assuring every applicant that the small-pox was raging in a terrible degree in the prison, and in this way thinned them out considerably. The most amusing incident in connection with the matter, however, was the application of Germans presenting themselves as attaches of a German paper in this City, called in the morning as the prison, and made the usual request for an interview with Mr. BOYNE. They were conducted with much politeness to the cell of a very intelligent German prisoner, who, for crime, was counterfeiting. He was apprised of the joke, and carried it out with so much skill that after an elaborate interview of over an hour the two German gentlemen departed, fully prepared to relate the whole side, history and present condition of the man Boyne. Even the Warden, Captain BOYNE, had many other funny stories to tell in the same strain, but the hour is late, and we leave, just catching as we pass the cell door the low murmur of earnest voices in the cell of the man who is to die this morning.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks Senator TRUMBULL did an unwise thing in presenting Mr. SHERMAN's credentials as senator-elect from Ohio.

Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee, intends to call a special session of the Legislature of his State, to redistrict the State and to remedy some defects in the legislation of the recent session.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE has written a letter to a Memphis editor, favoring the passive policy, expecting it, if fairly tried, to win the votes of 1,000,000 liberal Republicans and 3,000,000 Democrats.

Thinking that Mr. COLFAX has positively declined a renomination, and not knowing Mr. BLAINE's decision, the St. Louis *Democrat* favors Speaker BLAINE for the Vice-Presidency, saying that he ought to combine the largest elements of strength and popularity.

The Connecticut State Temperance Union, the chief organization of the kind in the State, has just held its seventh annual meeting in Middletown. It was attended by delegates from all the other societies, with the exception of the Germans, who, from the fact that the Union gave no sanction to separate political movements.

A worthy down-East legislator, who boasted of that a certain lobbyist never got around him, was disgusted when the lobbyist replied: "Oh, yes, I always persuaded some honest old farmer to take a seat near you and tell you that his particular friends in the country wished the bill passed because it would be a great benefit to their towns, and you always voted just as I wished."

Speaker BLAINE having declined the use of his name, the Bangor (Me.) *Whig* favors the renomination of Mr. COLFAX with President GRANT. It says: "The two names have stood out in bold relief through an Administration that has added to the laurels of the Republican Party, and there is every reason to believe that when the Republican National Convention, with a storm of acclamation, which will be echoed back with the thunder of popular enthusiasm in November."

In a recent debate in the Illinois House of Representatives, Col. WILLIAM R. MORRISON, who is generally admitted to be the leader of the Democratic members, said: "I expect to vote for a Republican for the office of President of the United States next November. I do not think it will be one of the class the Republican majority of this House dare not have investigated before the country; but I do expect, and I think that I should be entitled to the opportunity, to vote for a Republican for President, and also for a Republican for Governor of the State of Illinois, and, I, also, expect when I do so to do it with the Democracy. I am in earnest about this. I may be mistaken, but this is my belief."

The Metropolitan Museum of Art—Preparations for Opening the Temporary Premises.

The necessary alterations of the temporary premises occupied by the trustees, at No. 681 Fifth-avenue, being now nearly completed, the removal of the pictures owned by the Museum of Art has commenced, and in the course of a week or two an opportunity will be given of viewing and passing judgment upon them. It is intended to have an opening reception at the Museum, to which only subscribers and their families are to be invited. Ultimately, when the Museum gets into permanent quarters, whether in Manhattan-square, Central Park, or Reservoir-square, all of which situations have their advocates, it is intended to have it entirely free to the public on certain days in each week, as is the case at South Kensington, but the trustees feel that it would be impossible to inaugurate any such system now, when accommodations at their disposal being so extremely contracted. They have also come to the conclusion that for the present, and until such time as the Museum gets fairly under way, and they can arrange all the details of its management, it would be inexpedient to admit the general public, even on payment of an admission fee. They propose therefore to make the admission by tickets, which are to be placed at the disposal of the subscribers for distribution, and this privilege will undoubtedly induce many to enroll themselves among those who are endeavoring to found an institution which shall ultimately be worthy of our great City. It is the intention of the trustees, also, to make the Museum collections as once available for art education by granting free admission to students of the Academy of Design, and such others as are likely to derive benefit from an examination of what they may be intended, and, to make such arrangements as will give all strangers who may visit our City an opportunity of inspecting the galleries, and the trustees, fully appreciating the responsibility thrown upon them, are willing to make the most of their opportunity to make the advantages of the Museum available to all at a cost as low as is consistent with the safety of the art treasures committed to their care.

It is hoped at no distant day to organize a large exhibition of works of art other than paintings, and the trustees hope that the possessors of such objects will cheerfully lend their aid toward making such exhibition an attractive one in all its branches.

ROBERT BURNS' BIRTHDAY.

Celebrations Last Evening—Banquets in this City and in Williamsburg.

The one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the birthday of ROBERT BURNS was celebrated last evening by the Burns' Club, in this City, at the Pacific Hotel. About sixty-five members of the Club were present. Mr. JOHN HAND, President of the Club, occupied the chair, having on his right Hon. HORAS B. PRESCOTT, and on his left Mr. JOHN WATT, Chief of the Caledonian Club.

After the cloth had been removed, the President made a few introductory remarks, following by a song by Mr. JAMES GIBSON. Toasts and responses were then given as follows: "The Memory of Burns," Mr. JOHN REID; "America," Mr. JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM; "Scotland," Mr. CHARLES BERRIE; "The Poets and Poetry," Mr. WM. H. MCDONALD; "The Press," by an irreproachable member of the "Fourth Estate;" "Sister Societies," Mr. T. NICHOLSON; "The Lassies," by a "ladies' man." Musical selections were performed to a late hour, and the occasion proved a most enjoyable one. The Caledonian Club had a social reunion and dance last evening at No. 115 Sullivan-street, Mr. JOHN WATT, Chief of the Club, occupied the chair, and members of other Scottish societies were present as invited guests. Speeches, songs and sentiments followed the supper, and the ceremony did not terminate until the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal."

IN WILLIAMSBURG.

The Executive Burns Association celebrated, for the ninth time, the anniversary of the birth of BURNS last evening, by a banquet at the Apollo Rooms

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of One-Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, 16.6 by 36, three stories; JOSEPH MURRAY, owner.

IRON FRONT.

One first-class store, No. 7 Bond-street, 25 by 110, six stories; WM. DETMOLD, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two hotels, Nos. 649 and 651 Fourth-avenue, 40.6x98.2, six stories; JOHN GARVEY, owner.

Seven tenement-houses, south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Third-avenue, 25x62, five stories; JOSEPH S. T. SMITH, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 22x52x30, four stories; JOSEPH MURRAY, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 38 and 40 Sheriff-street, 21.10x49, four stories; AUGUST KARNEBLEY, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 350 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; BERNARD DUNSELMAN, owner.

One tenement-house, south-east corner of Rivington and Ridge streets, 20 by 160, four stories; JOHN BERGOLD, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 421 West Forty-eighth-street, 25 by 50, five stories; PAUL BERNECKER and JOHN SCHOUS, owners.

One-story and tenement, No. 43 Orr-street, 25 by 46, five stories; FRANCIS BOTTING, owner.

One factory, south side of Forty-first-street, 340 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 50 by 40, two stories; MICHAEL DONAHO, owner.

One factory, south side of Seventeenth-street, 117 feet east of Avenue B, 16 by 40, one story; WM. SCHULTZ, owner.

One stable, south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 60 feet west of Third-avenue, 75.10 by 104.4, three stories; Third-avenue Railroad Company, owners.

One stable, Nos. 10 and 12 West Forty-third-street, 40 by 80, two stories; HENRY N. SMITH, owner.

One packing-house, Nos. 38 and 40 Sheriff-street, (rear,) 43.9 by 61 and 34, five stories; AUGUST KARNEBLEY, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	23	Tenement-houses	13
Brown-stone fronts	2	Stores and tenements	1
Iron front	1	First-class store	1
Brick fronts	17	Hotels	2
Stores	2	Stables	2
First-class dwellings	2	Packing-house	1

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brown-stone first-class dwelling, south-east corner of Park-avenue and Fortieth-street, 20 by 60, four stories, brick extension, one story and basement to be added in rear, and opening for bay window cut in wall on Fortieth-street; HENRY A. MOTT, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 130 Goerck-street, 25 by 40, three-story extension, 12 by 15 feet and one story high in rear; FREDERICK KELLER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 204 Ninth-avenue, 24.9 by 40, three stories, one story to be added and building to be occupied as store and tenement; H. BRUNING, owner.

Two brick stores, Nos. 628 and 630 Broadway, 25 by 50 by 50, four stories, centre party wall on first story taken out and iron girders and fire-proof columns substituted, and front of No. 630 raised to level of 628; DEBEVOISE, SMITH & CO., owners.

One second-class store, brick front, south-west corner of Grand and Eldridge streets, 25 by 54, three stories, present front taken down, new iron columns put in to support wall above; STEINBERG & LOWENTHAL, owners.

One brick factory, south side of Tenth-street, 258 feet east of Avenue D, 50 by 72, two stories, building damaged by fire, to be restored to its former condition; GEO. GUENTAL, owner.

One brick work-shop, No. 155 East Fourth-street, 25 by 52, four stories, one story to be added; JOHN MURPHY, owner.

One brick work-shop, north-west corner of Forty-first-street and First-avenue, 20 by 90, four stories, first story front taken out and iron girder and columns put in to support wall above; CHAS. DUGGIN, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 2,227 Third-avenue, 25 by 54, three stories, addition on north side of building to be occupied for stores and offices; W. G. WOOD, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the superintendent of the Department:

Seventh-avenue, No. 18, P. E. DORENUS, owner, cellar stairs broken and unsafe; Broadway, No. 609, JOSEPH SLEVIN, agent, unsafe north gable wall; East Fifty-ninth-street, No. 204, MARGARET FINLEY, owner, unsafe west wall (from exca vating); Bowery, No. 269, MICHAEL I. ADELMAN, owner, unsafe and bulged front; One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, building north side, ninety-four feet east of First-avenue, BRIDGET O'CONNOR, owner, generally unsafe, settled and out of plumb; Seventh-street, No. 196, JOHN GAMMEL, owner, unsafe, front and rear walls overhanging; First-street, No. 126, RICHARD MCCULLOUGH, owner, unsafe chimneys; Battery-place, No. 3, W. & A. E. CRINKSHANK, agents, unsafe chimneys.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The principal transaction effected at the Exchange, yesterday, was the sale made by JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of R. F. DUNNING, Esq., referee, of property on Grand, Ridge and Attorney streets, embracing seven houses and lots, together with a small plot of ground, 10 by 8, (used as a burial plot,) between First and Second avenues and First and Second streets. The buildings on the property are principally frame structures, in poor repair and of but little value. The prices realized may, therefore, be considered fair, as the figures represent mainly the estimated value of the lots, without regard to the houses on them. The premises sold as follows to the parties named, details as to size of lots, &c., being given in the summary below: No. 449 Grand-street, JOHN OVERBECK, $10,500; No. 49 Ridge-street, PATRICK O'RAFFERTY, $4,725; Nos. 51 and 53 Ridge-street, CHRISTIAN VOGE, $5,350 each; No. 166 Attorney-street, MR. BISCHARD, $6,650, and Nos. 168 and 170 Attorney-street, same purchaser, $6,350 each. The small plot above referred to was bought by WM. BISHOP for $70. Mr. MILLER also sold, by order of the executor of GEO. KOEHLER, deceased, a small house and lot located on the south side of South-street, in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, between Beet-street and the White Plains road, for $920, purchased by the widow of the deceased. The legal sale of a house and lot on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, announced for yesterday by the same auctioneer, was adjourned until Feb. 19. In addition to the above sales, MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of J. F. MALCOLM, Esq., referee, disposed of a four-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, located on the north side of West Twenty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, and known as No. 326. Purchased by ISAAC HOCHSTEIN for $15,200. The same firm also offered at auction a valuable business property on Beaver-street, but the bids received being deemed inadequate, no sale was effected. The only other business transacted was an adjournment until Friday of next week, announced by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, of the legal sale of house and lot on Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. In reference to the legal sale of eight lots on Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, by the same auctioneer, expected to occur yesterday, nothing was said, and the probability is now that the parties involving the title to the realty has been settled, and the public sale of the property indefinitely postponed. To-day, at the Exchange, by Mr. MCGUIRE, a leasehold property, on West Broadway and White-street, will be offered at auction.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Jan. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

House and lot, No. 449 Grand-st., s. s., between Eldridge and Allen, lot 20x92	$10,500
House and lot, No. 49 Ridge-st., w. s., between Delancey and Rivington sts., lot 20x88.10	4,725
House and lot, No. 51 Ridge-st., adjoining above, lot 20x88.10	5,350
House and lot, No. 53 Ridge-st., adjoining above, lot 20x88.10	5,350
House and lot, No. 166 Attorney-st., n. s., near Houston, lot 20x100	6,650
2 houses and lots, Nos. 168 and 170 Attorney-st., adjoining above, lots each same size, $6,350 each	12,700
1 small plot of land between 168 and 170 Att. and 1st and 2d sts., 10x8	70

By Miller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story English basement brown-stone h. and l., No. 326 West 24d-st., s. s., between 6th and 7th-avs., lot 16.8x98.9 | $15,200

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By James M. Miller.

2-story and basement frame h. and l., e. s. Smith-st., between Beet-st. and the White Plains road, house 22x28, lot 40x100 | $920

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BASEMENT house, eighteen to twenty feet wide, centrally situated, north of 34d-st. Address, stating situation and terms, A. W. C., Box 4,011 New-York Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SELLING, RENTING, EXCHANGING.

GLADE & STAFFORD, NO. 52 UNION-SQUARE, HOUSES, WELL LOCATED, FROM $20,000 TO $400,000.

RUN YOURSELF A HORSE.

WARD & OGDEN, UNION SQUARE, Offer for sale, at present valuation, 600 HOUSES, ranging from $4,000 to $200,000 each, desirably located, to which they invite your early attention. Particulars at OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SIXTH-STREET,

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVE. Four-story Philadelphia brick house, 17.6x100; first-class order; price $24,000 only. E. W. CORLIES, Apply to A. G. LAMSON & SON, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 142 WEST 3D-ST.—FOUR-story brown-stone front house, 16x50, lot 100; black walnut parlors; extra plumbing, also No. 140, three stories, 15x50, lot 100; wanted a lots on vacant lots. J. W. STEVENS, Mon. 144 West 13d-st., and 9 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., the finest brick house of entire width, with stable attached; will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 23 East 57th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE dwellings in the north-east corner of Madison-sq., 22d and 23d-sts., size 24x100 feet; price, including gas fixtures, mirrors &c., $140,000. Apply to GLOVER & HAYDEN, No. 47 William-st.

FIFTH-AV.—FULL AND EXTRA-SIZE lot, adjoined (some corners,) at 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th sts., for sale separately; also Murray Hill, near 42d-st., also building lots. J. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT, cob-cellar brick house on 53d-st., 110 feet east of 1st-av. Price, $8,000, half cash. Inquire of Col. L. HART & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

TO EXCHANGE—MODERATE-SIZED brown-stone house, eligibly located in 4th-st., for good school, well-located house, below 23d-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 37TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE Lutheran Church, a brown-stone house, about 22x60; lot half the block. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 50th-st., handsome full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; early possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS AND ELEGANT Mansion, in best order, for sale, with immediate possession, on Murray hill; lot 50 by 95.9. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS, SINGLE AND IN PLOTS, FOR sale on 5th and Madison ave., and in the intersecting cross streets above 59th-st. F. O. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late Geo. W. Miller, deceased, at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about 90 acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome. The dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in the centre of the farm, and are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees. Bedford is forty-two miles from New-York, via New-York and Harlem Railroad, and is unequaled for its healthfulness and picturesque scenery. There are five churches and several first-class schools within less than one mile of the house. For further particulars apply to GEO. MILLER, No. 62 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., Executors.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING a desirable country seat. One of the most complete country residences in Central New-York offered for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms; location, Geneva, on Seneca Lake; brick mansion 50 feet square with wings, furnished throughout; paintings, statuary, &c.; three conservatories, large vineyard, 1,000 pear trees, ten acres of lawn and wood land, miles of gravelled walks and carriage road; an extensive greenhouse, and unsurpassed lake views; boat-house, ice-house, stable, barns, &c. An elegant country seat, such as is seldom found in market. Terms easy. For full particulars apply or address H. H. MCPHERSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—GREAT CHANGES IN EAST TENNESSEE. THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly its carefully-prepared articles about the Soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Markets, and Advantages of the Region of Country in the central climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Ku-Klux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to inquiries will be given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, subscription, 75 cents per month; Weekly, $1 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten lots near the Riverside Park, situated on a wide street; will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars, apply to HENRY WIDMAYER, No. 236 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF Hickory-nut Grove, 1 mile from the station at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J.; is near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE of Fordham for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; eight rooms, carriage-house, one acre of land, three minutes' walk from depot; terms easy; price, $4,000. H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A beautiful French roof cottage, with carriage-house, &c.; eight minutes' walk from depot; location and surroundings unsurpassed; price low; terms easy; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or yearly, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 257 Broadway, 5 to 11, or Orange, corner Main and Cross sts.

AT WEST FARMS, IN THE HEART of the village, a dwelling-house and a store with cellars and lofty attics, and large well-stocked and fine lot, all for $6,000; one-third or $2000 terms easy. H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARM IN exchange for first-class truck farm; nine miles from Brooklyn on railroad. Only principals inquire at No. 73 Beekman-st., third floor, 12 to 4.

IRON ORE MINE FOR SALE IN MORRIS County, N. J., near Dover, in active operation; also, several very desirable farms near Milford. CONDIT & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 16th-st. Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence for the great Metropolis. Apply at No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; house may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 16, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LEASE AT RYE, NEW-HAVEN RAILroad, a cottage house and stable, and five to forty-four acres of ground, suitable for Summer boarding; rent low. Apply to R. S. ANDERSON, No. 14 Broad-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling, Nos. 26 and 28 East 12th-st., near Broadway, suitable for business purposes; immediate possession. Apply to owner, No. 34 Broadway, Room No. 24, from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LET FOR TWO YEARS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A large house, completely and well furnished, at $1,000 per season. Apply to M. S. V., Postoffice Box No. 1,993 New-York City.

$50 PER MONTH FOR AN ELEGANT French-roofed house; eight rooms and cellar; hot and cold water, dumb-waiter, heater, &c. Call on E. B. HORTON, Jr., No. 44 Cliff-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASAnt, easily located in 26th-st., at moderate rent; immediate possession. Enquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HARLEM—SYCLET, NEAR 3D-AV.—TO let, a new first-class three-story brown-stone house; possession immediately. E. KETCHUM, No. 32 Nassau-st.

FRENCH FLATS—TO LET IN NEW Buildings, 125th-st., near 4th-av., nine rooms, range and boiler, stationary, bath and wash-bowl. Inquire on the premises.

TWO APARTMENTS FOR LEASE in French apartment house, No. 4 East 18th-st. For permits apply to E. F. HAZARD, Jr., No. 140 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. COOLE HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firm from and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

MR. BENJAMIN BRYER HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co. WM. H. CASWELL, JOHN H. CASWELL. NO. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE DIRECTORS of the Trenton Banking Company will pay a reward of $5,000 for the best information of the persons engaged in the robbery of the Trenton Bank, on the 21st inst., or half of said sum for any one of them, and if more than two persons be convicted of said robbery, then each additional man so will make the reward equal to $2,500 for each person so convicted. PHIL. DICKINSON, President.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHTING AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 68, 72, 74 TO 80 BROAD-ST. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 BROAD-ST. Nos. 52 and 54 EXCHANGE-PLACE. ALL NEAR WALL-ST. And Nos. 2 and 10 WALL-ST. APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MATTHEWS, Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEment Nos. 114 Broadway and No. 212 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to J. V. S. DEY, No. 61 Beaver-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE and basement No. 354 Broadway, near Spring-st., fine location for millinery or dry goods business; size, 25x100; immediate possession. Apply to S. HERLAND, No. 358 Broadway.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE STABLES IN 23d-st., near Madison-av., to be rent from Feb. 1 for three, twelve or fifteen months. F. O. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—IN NEW BUILDINGS, 125th-st., near 6th-av.; plate-glass front, 25 feet deep, good location for any kind of business; also, basement, 40x70, 9 feet 6 inches high, and well lighted.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. Being part of the estate of the late David Robins. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer. Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Greig Nathan, Esq., referee, the following desirably located property: Three lots n. s. 60th-st., 100 feet west Madison-av. Five lots, north side 67th-st., 200 feet west 6th-av. Two lots, north side 80th-st., 275 feet west 5th-av. Two lots, west side 4th-av., 102.2 feet north 76th-st. Four lots, n. s. 76th-st., 140 feet east Madison-av. Four lots, n. s. 78th-st., 140 feet east Madison-av. Three lots, north side 84th-st., 125 feet east 5th-av. Two lots, north side 106th-st., 400 feet west 9th-av. Two lots, south side 110th-st., 400 feet west 9th-av. Nineteen lots and gores forming one block, bounded by 10th-av., 106th, and 107th sts. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. For further information apply to the referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., or to F. O. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

J. F. MALCOLM, Esq., No. 8 Chambers-st.

Maps giving particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV., 27TH AND 28TH-STS., NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 1 TO 17 ST. JOHN'S-PL., BROOKLYN. EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL BE SOLD.

R. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased:

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots and gores on north side 50th-st., thirty-nine feet west of 10th-av. Having together a frontage of 670 feet.

Also, eighteen lots on south side of 8th-st., commencing at the south-westerly corner of 10th-av.

FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Sixteen lots on north side of 46th-st., fifty nine feet west of 10th-av., adjoining above, having a frontage of 1,000 feet.

Also, ten gores on south side of 46th-st., 75.5 west of 10th-av., having a frontage of 212.8 on 46th-st. Forty-ninth-st. is sewered, curbed, and guttered.

SACKETT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One lot on north side Sackett-st., 100 feet east from Hoyt-st., 20x100.

Terms liberal. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADway opposite Washington-place, store property on Dey and Cortlandt-sts., and 10 lots on 10th-av. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on Monday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The store and hotel, with the three-story marble front house thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place, opposite Washington-place, and known as No. 774 Broadway.

CORTLANDT AND DEY STREETS.—The first-class five-story brown-stone front store and lot, situate on the north side of Cortlandt-st., between Church and Church-sts., extending through to and fronting on Dey-st. and known as No. 15 Cortlandt-st. and No. 19 Dey-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Five lots, north side, 275 feet west of 3d-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Louis Fellows, Esq., Referee:

EIGHTH-AV.—The four lots, together with the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house thereon, situate on the south-west corner of 8th-av. and 19th-st.; the house is about 25 by 51 feet, lots together 99 feet 11 inches by 100 feet.

Maps at the office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

BEST LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

GREAT ESTATE SALE.

Fine business corners. Fifty splendid lots. Executors of the estate of Abraham Meserole, deceased, have directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell all their splendid unimproved property, situated in the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards, Brooklyn, (Williamsburg,) on South 6th, 9th and 10th sts., at auction, at Hicks-street, adjoining the Court-House, THIS DAY, Jan. 26. Maps now ready at office of THEODORE F. JACKSON, 42 Broadway, Williamsburg, and of JOHNSON & MILLER, 38 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF the Supreme Court, made and entered in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of January, 1872, the subscriber, as receiver of the property and effects of the firm of Gibson & Miller, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at Exchange Sales-room, adjoining, on the 30th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, a certain claim of said Gibson & Miller for damages amounting to $10,000, against J. W. Fox & Co., of the City of Buffalo, arising out of the alleged breach of contract by said Fox & Co., made with Gibson & Miller, for the sale of vinegar in the City of New-York.

JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

Foregoing sale is adjourned to Jan. 26, at same hour and place. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

95 AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey MIDLAND RAILWAY 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

First Mortgage Guaranteed BY New-York Midland R. R. Co.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that trains will be running the entire length of the New-Jersey section of the New Great Trunk Line in March next.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities, by GEO. OPDYKE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 26, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding bonds of the United States, hereinafter designated, that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-Twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on the day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the "Act of 25th Feb., 1862, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50	Nos. 1461 to No. 10776, both inclusive	
$100	Nos. 12094 to No. 23062, both inclusive	
$500	Nos. 2501 to No. 3019, both inclusive	
$1,000	No. 11318 to No. 17442, both inclusive	$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50	Nos. 66 to No. 849, both inclusive	
$100	Nos. 1001 to No. 2861, both inclusive	
$500	Nos. 2404 to No. 2822, both inclusive	
$1,000	Nos. 11009 to No. 12182, both inclusive	
$5,000	Nos. 2001 to No. 2100, both inclusive	
$10,000	Nos. 2201 to No. 2276, both inclusive	4,600,000
	Total	$20,600,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct forms. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) bear the seal of the Treasury of the United States. While those of the second, third and fourth series are all distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities for warrant for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

Free of Government Tax,

Interest Payable Quarterly,

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds,

(COUPON AND REGISTERED)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE, OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

This road, sixty-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for twelve miles, at its southern terminus, the celebrated block coal fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and all other intermediate points for the block coal, (now in such large demand,) lumber, cattle, grain, and other surplus products of this rich agricultural and mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on application.

Jones & Schuyler,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

9 PER CENT. INVESTMENT!!

Atlantic and Richmond Air Line RAILROAD COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

ISSUED AT THE RATE OF $16,000 PER MILE.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Coupons Payable Semi-Annually in New-York, Jan. 1 and July 1,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We offer these Bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, and commend them to the attention of investors as safe and profitable. The whole issue is about $4,000,000, of which $3,500,000 have already been placed with careful and well-known capitalists in New-York, and the balance are now offered as above.

The road is about 320 miles in length, extending from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., and when finished, (during the year,) will complete the great Southern line of railway, connecting by all-line the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, with Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and other points, by this and other roads owned and controlled by the Southern Railway Security Company, making a large saving of time and distance over any other route.

The Bonds are payable in 1900, and can be registered, and again made payable to bearer at the option of the holder. Government bonds and other marketable securities taken in exchange at current rates.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange-court, Exchange-place, near Broadway.

7 PER CENT.

10-Year Bonds of the City of Rome, Ga.

Entire Issue, $100,000.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY.

PRICE, 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds were issued for the construction of Water-works (which are now in successful operation) and other internal improvements. A special tax of one-half per cent. is provided for in the act authorizing the loan to pay the interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. For sale by

OGDEN, BROWER & CO., NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Post-office Box No. 4,526.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Eight and Ten per Cent. Town and County Bonds, Registered with the State Auditor, and payable by the State Treasurer, for sale by

JACOB B. SHIPHERD & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, No. 104 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.—THE "FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, secured by land grants," issued by the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, at 70 and accrued interest. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,526,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New County Courthouse, City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million five hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, of Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

"WATER STOCK OF 1870," authorized by section 4, chapter 382, laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1890, for	$100,000
"CONSOLIDATED MAIN FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 218, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1920, for	200,000
"ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK," authorized by chapter 383, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1890, for	147,000
"ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK," authorized by chapter 383, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1890, for	100,000
"CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by section 1, chapter 22, laws of 1871, payable Dec. 28, 1891, for	200,000
"NEW-YORK BRIDGE BONDS," authorized by chapter 393, section 12, laws of 1869, and continued by chapter 22, laws of 1871, payable Feb. 1, 1891, for	200,000
"PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 695, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	200,000
"NORMAL SCHOOL FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 84, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	100,000
Said stocks and bonds will be offered at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year. The proposals must state the amount of stock and bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof. The persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Comptroller the sum or sums of money respectively, together with any premium thereon when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the same awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and addressed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and addressed to a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved by the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Comptroller's Office, Jan. 25, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE holders of the Preferred Second Mortgage Bonds and Scrip of the Lake Alton and Terre Haute Railway will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of preferred stock to meet Consolidation, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to be present, in person or by proxy. The transfer-books of the Second Mortgage Bonds and Income Bonds will be closed until the 1st of February, 1872, inclusive. S. J. TILDEN, E. HULSON HAWLEY, Trustees for the holders of Second Mortgage Income and Preferred Bonds.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 7 A.M.
CHINA.....Wednesday, Feb. 7 at 7 A.M.
SCOTIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 14 at 7 A.M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 21 at 7 A.M.
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
FROM BOSTON.
TRIPOLI.....Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA.....Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAXONIA.....Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA.....Saturday, Mch. 2, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $10 gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage, $30 currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 15 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 3, at 8 A.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P.M.*
and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$28
To London.....$80 | To London.....$30
To Paris.....$90 | To Paris.....$40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
3,000 tons burden—4,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC.....Feb. 17, 12½ P.M.
ATLANTIC.....Feb. 24, 8 A.M.
BALTIC.....March 2, 11 A.M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and Austria at safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 6, COLUMBIA, Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13, AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20, EUROPA, Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27, INDIA, Saturday, Feb. 17.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York; at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $55 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $105.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
STEAMER ST. DAVID,
Will sail SATURDAY, Jan. 27,
From Pier No. 13 North River.
Cabins, $65. Steerage, $28.
Apply at Another Line Office,
No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS...SUMMONT...Saturday, Jan. 27.
PEREIRE.....DARIE.....Saturday, Feb. 10.
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Feb. 24.
WASHINGTON.....NOURMAN.....Saturday, Mar. 9.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$80 | Second cabin.....$50
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most convenient line, and avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock p.m. Passengers will be transferred free at 2 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Pier 45 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Thursday, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 7 A.M.
HOLLAND, Bragg, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A.M.
ENGLAND, Andrews, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A.M.
SPAIN, Grace, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A.M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 7 A.M.
EGYPT, George, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A.M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered steamships every SATURDAY, from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 31, at 10½ A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Feb. 7, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Feb. 14, at 10½ A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 21, at 2½ P.M.
COLORADO, Capt. FRITZEN.....Feb. 28, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. PERERAY, Mar. 7, at ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office, No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 30—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. J. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.
Freight for inst-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. 27.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
Jan. 23.—The steam-ship BIENVILLE, Capt. ——, will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, as soon as her cargo is stowed. Aspinwall direct.
Freight received commencing Jan. 22, on wharf foot of Canal-st.
For rates, freight, &c., apply as above or
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
ALBERMARLE, Capt. Weeks.....Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. F. L. THELLUSSON.....Feb. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. E. SQUIRE.....March 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching at Nassau. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Alternate line between Nassau and Florida.
WESTERN REPUBLIC, Capt. T. H. MOORE, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DILNOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who dine Hotel the expense of a courier, should never leave New-York without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multitude of annoyances from the custom-house officers, examination and conveyance of baggage, securing the best accommodations, in providing the traveler from imposition and in facility of sleep-ing, when he wishes, and can be engaged in various parts of the Continent. Competent and well-recommended men and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA RIVERS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
DIRECT CONNECTIONS FROM THE ABOVE PORT BY THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD AND CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANIES OF GEORGIA AND AT ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P.M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

BUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P.M.
P. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 14 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BURLEIGH, TUESDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P.M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Wall-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHRISTIAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P.M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. R. R., No. 346 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 405 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., touching from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. K. VAN SICE, Feb. 1.
ROUQUET, Capt. V. H. MORRIS, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. B. ADAMS, Feb. 15.
For freight or passage apply at
A. W. DILNOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MERIDA, Dennison,.....Saturday, March 2
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 12 Broadway.

North Atlantic Express Co.,
NO. 36 BROADWAY.
References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilder & Co., Bankers, New-York; Thos. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.
Drafts, bills of exchange, tickets, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
S. D. JONES, Manager.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av., and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room Cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
2.00 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
8.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Watertown, Dawson and Ogdensburg.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago (via both L. S. and Great Western), and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 5 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from upper depot. Yonkers Special Train from 26th-st., week days, as Harlem.
O. M. KEMBLE, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
9.30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10.30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3.00 P. M. Hempstead and Long Beach Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4.00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5.30 P. M. Express for Greenport.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pass. St. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND NORTH AND WEST.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip, New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS is to give NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HEIDLAUF & KRECHMER, of New York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one assignee of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Beekman-street, Room No. 5, in the City of New-York, before James P. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH C. SCHAUB and WILLIAM S. SANTA and AARON S. SCHAUB, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Elijah C. Schaub, of the City of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
MURRAY & MCGEE, Solicitors, No. 2 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a Petition has been filed in this District by Charles Brown, of the town of Hallsburgh, in the County of Sullivan, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the acts of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said acts, and that the 20th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., is fixed by the Judge of said District, for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons who have an interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1872. GEO. H. BETTS, Clerk.
Jan16-lawtuwF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ERB and PHILIP ERB, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said District, by said Louis Erb, of the City of New-York, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress, July 26, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., is fixed by the Judge of said District, for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons who have an interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1872.
GEO. H. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES MCCARE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James McCare, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, of said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Stephen A. Morris, Esq., Jersey City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district. J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.
Jan16-lawtuwF

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FURS AND BONNETS, half price. Sable sets, $20; worth $40; $60 sets worth $100. Dress Hats, Ostrich Costs, $20. HINNS' Millinery, No. 787 Broadway, upstairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
LESSEE AND MANAGER, JOHN GARTH.
THE STAR COMPANY.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S celebrated drama, THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Mr. Wallack's new comedy, in which he is now in readiness for production, but is at present postponed in consequence of the
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.
The manager begs to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. BYRON'S greatly successful new comedy,
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MACKNAW and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
FIFTH WEEK OF JULIUS CESAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANDS.....as MARC ANTONY.
Mr. D. W. WALLER.....as JULIUS CÆSAR.
Miss BELLA FATEMAN.....as PORTIA.
JULIUS CÆSAR.
MATINEE FOR SATURDAY AT 1.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre and at Dittenhoffer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
ANOTHER GRAND HIT.
G. L. FOX'S RECONSTRUCTED HUMPTY DUMPTY A GRAND SUCCESS.
PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST.
FOX TWICE AS FUNNY AS EVER.
The Great Pantomime Produced at the Immensity; the Mirror; Rubian Scene; the Wilson Brothers in the mirror and rope gymnastic feats ever witnessed; the clown, Venus and Adonis; a new telescopic act; the frisky Cockatoo; the Grimaldi Sallies; tableaux and processions; pantomime; unequaled scenery and novel ballet groupings.
Secure your seats early.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7½ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....DIRECTOR
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE.
By the LARGEST CIRCUS TROUPE in the world.
Fifth and last week of the mirth-provoking MEDLEY OF ROMANCE AND FUN,
THE VARIEGATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME OF GOODY TWO SHOES,
with its quaint features and odd incidents, and which has proved a most unquestionable success.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
the best bareback equestrienne in the universe.
MR. CHARLES W. FOSTER,
confessedly the champion bareback rider.
THE WONDERFUL HOLLAND BROTHERS,
And the MAMMOTH TROUPE of circus actors, UNEQUALED IN ANY COUNTRY.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE.
BY THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1872.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.
Former patrons will receive complimentary tickets by applying at the Conservatory Office, No. 630 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE REVENUE CUTTER "RESOLUTE."
CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,
Jan. 24, 1872.
On the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, the revenue schooner *Resolute*, of 120 tons, old measurement, will be sold at public auction as she now has at Simpson's wharf, (dry dock,) below Queen-street, Philadelphia.
This vessel is well found in standing and running rigging, sails, anchors and chains; has three boats and boats' gear; was built in 1867, of live oak, white oak, locust, and cypress, by Mr. W. Lister; is 92 feet long, and connect-fastened, and was relaid on the spot; is well-finished and a fast sailer. Sale to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Terms cash. Inventory and specifications to sale. For further information apply at this office.
JOHN W. FORNEY, Collector of Customs,
Philadelphia, Penn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—B. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, will sell THIS DAY,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, commencing at No. 65 Duane-st., from that to the syne foundry, corner Franklin and Centre-sts., thence to No. 319 East 13th-st., all the property of the New-York Printing Company, consisting of a large and extensive assortment of printing presses, lithographic presses, stones and material, steam engines, boilers, machinery, safes, desks, &c., &c., &c., the unexpired term of 7 years' lease of the buildings Nos. 319 and 321 East 13th-st., at a rent of $10,000 per annum. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WM. H. SCOTT, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated, New-York, Dec. 18, 1871.
N. B.—Sale positive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADAM W. TURNBULL and F. E. TURNBULL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Hon. Judge of the above matter, dated Jan. 19, 1872, will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., all the stock of butter and cheese belonging to the estate of the above bankrupts, consisting of seventy-four tubs butter, twenty-nine boxes Goshen butter, twenty-five firkins butter, more or less.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE MATTER OF ADOLPH HAMBURGER, A BANKRUPT.—Notice is hereby given that a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed.—In pursuance of an order made in the proceeding in the 12th day of January, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 17 Pine-st., and No. 271 6th-av., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at 11 A. M., on the 26th of January, 1872, the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of a stock of boots and shoes.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY.—Comprising EUROPA GROUPS, &c., by the celebrated sculptor, Mr. G. H. IVES, (Rome.) Now on exhibition daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at Nos. 22 and 24 West 25th-st., second floor. To be sold by auction THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, at the above rooms. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY E. E. SHINTON, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store,
4,000 cases fresh Valencia Oranges,
2,000 boxes Messina and Palermo Lemons,
2,000 boxes fresh Messina and Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steam-ship *Northumbria*, and can be seen on Pier No. 3 North River.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
130,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 52 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Jan. 20, 1872.
The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Naval Station, League Island, Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer *Chattanooga*, of 1,000 tons, new measurement.
The vessel will be sold as she lies there. Navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, armament and stores will not be included in the sale.
Five thousand dollars ($5,000) to be paid at the time of the sale, and the remainder of the purchase money within four (4) days from the day of sale, otherwise the amount already paid to be forfeited to the Government.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Jan. 22, 1872.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until the 31st day of February, 1872, at 12 M., for all the fresh beef required at this post for four months, or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct; contract commencing March 1, 1872.
Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal.
BISHOP ALDRICH,
First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CITADEL GARDEN, BATTERY,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING the State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 11 o'clock M., on Monday, the 29th inst.
Specifications, showing the description of meat to be delivered for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year, can be seen on application at Castle Garden, Office Commissary.
PROPOSALS will be addressed to the "CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES," CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the Number of the stall and name of market in which the bidder does business, as also the address in full of the surveyor named in the proposal.
The Commissary reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.

OFFICE A. C. S., PLATTSBURG BARRACKS,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 20, 1872, for supplying the Subsistence Department with the following-named subsistence stores, viz.:
White Fish in pickle, 1 bbl.; Mackerel in pickle, 1 bbl.; Flour for issue (Vol No.); Flour for sale to officers, per 100 lbs.; Beans, 100 lbs.; Java Coffee, 400 lbs.; Granulated Sugar, 400 lbs.; Soap, 400 lbs.; Tallow, 400 lbs.; Broken Sugar, 400 lbs.; White and Leaf Sugar, 200 lbs.; Black Tea, 50 lbs.; Green Tea, 50 lbs.; Table Salt, 100 lbs.; Black Pepper, 50 lbs.; Mustard, 50 lbs.; Vinegar, 10 gallons; Potatoes, 1 quarter barrel; Tomatoes, 10 cans; Green Corn, 10 cans; Sardines, 24 boxes; Chocolate, 50 lbs.; Yeast Powders, 50 lbs.; Golden Syrup, 5 gallons.
JOSEPH KEECH,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery A. C. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT OF THE FAVORITE
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA.....Proprietor and Director
D. DE VIVO.....Stage Manager.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 5.
The week will consist of SIX SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
FOUR EXTRA NIGHTS—Tuesday and Saturday.
TWO GRAND MATINEES—On Saturdays, and TWO NIGHTS ONLY, on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 25 and 26, when the last of the Academy, and Academy.
Among the novelties of the season will be the first appearance in America of the celebrated baritone, Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY, who has been engaged at very large expense, and who will appear in one of his world-famed impersonations, viz., SANTA FE, DIAVOLO, &c.
Chevalier's new opera, THE BATER-GARRING, and the revival of LA GAZZA LADRA (Miss and Maggy) and BALLO IN MASCHERA, (first time in English; also the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Mme. Parkhurst Shirley.

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM—WOOD'S.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.
TODAY, at 2 P. M. | LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD, PAULINE MARSHAL and BILLY HOWITT, and an efficient Burlesque Company, and TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.
THIS Evening, at 8 o'clock. | Fifth appearance of the Present Artist, JOHNNY THOMPSON, in J. T. Mollenoy's masterpiece, entitled ON BANG.
New scenery, costumes and appointments.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL
CHARITY BALL
Will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

FIREMEN'S HALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.
Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee, viz.:
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 126 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 187 Pearl-st.

STEINWAY HALL.
CONCERT
MISS CLEMENTINE LASAR,
MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
Assisted by
Miss Louise Finch. Dr. Leopold Damrosch.
Mr. A. R. Mills. Mr. Charles G. Rush.
Mr. William M. Secrest, the Von Weber Quartette.
Mr. S. LASAR, Conductor.
Admission $1.
Tickets for sale at the music-stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

STEINWAY HALL—FIRST MATINEE.
Mr. S. B. MILLS. Senor SARASATE.
MATINEES. MATINEES.
SATURDAY, Jan. 27. SATURDAY, Feb. 10.
SATURDAY, Feb. 24, and SATURDAY, March 9.
Assisted by eminent vocal and instrumental talent.
FIRST MATINEE—SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
Doors open at 1, to begin at 2 P. M. Stocks at Steinway Hall, and principal music stores.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY'S PAINTINGS.
TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE BY AUCTION.
Free to the public at the rooms of the Society, Gallery day and evening, until TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, when the sale will commence.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 21 4th-av., next Uhrendorf Hall. Gentlemen having good voices and fair readers are invited to join a Glee Club now forming. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street.—Notice is hereby given to the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, tenant or tenants, occupant of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be supposed to be the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be supposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 52 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, are now deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment is described in as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Bleecker-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of said Broadway, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the northerly side of Bond-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Bond-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; th

OUR CITY BANKS.

The Financial Condition of the Savings Institutions.

The Annual Reports for 1871—The Market Bank—Meeting of Depositors—Paying the Ocean Bank Creditors—The Third-Avenue Bank.

OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

The Annual Statements for 1872—A Glance at the Condition of Some of Them.

In consequence of the great insecurity of the public mind, caused by the many failures in savings banks during the last few months, and in order to give the general public some knowledge of the condition of the institutions devoted to savings, and perhaps help to allay their excitement, a TIMES reporter called yesterday upon a few of the principal ones to obtain their annual statement for publication.

THE BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK.

This institution, at No. 4 Park-place, was chartered in 1861, and has always maintained the highest credit in the community. Its officers are Mr. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President; Mr. WALDO B. WORRAL, Secretary, and Mr. PETER CUMMING, Accountant, the latter gentleman being the only paid officer of the three. The bank presented the following statement on Jan. 1, 1872:

It will be observed that all the bonds, with the exception of the South Carolinas, are entered at par, though many of them are quoted in the market today above par. The $100,000 South Carolina bonds are entered at $22,000, which is below the market value:

On deposit, Jan. 1, 1871	$1,874,083 06
Deposits received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	734,203 12
Interest credited to depositors for the year, viz.:	
To July 1, 1871 ... $51,490 86	
To Jan. 1, 1872 ... 54,769 22	106,259 08
Total	$2,714,695 26
Drafts paid from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	710,816 29
Due depositors, principal and interest	$2,003,878 97

Assets.

United States bonds, 1881s par	$280,000 00
New-York City bonds, par	1,054,000 00
Brooklyn City bonds, par	100,000 00
Utica City bonds, par	50,000 00
Rochester City bonds, par	5,000 00
New-York State bonds, par	90,000 00
South Carolina bonds, par, $100,000	22,000 00
Cash in vaults	143,224 09
Cash in bank	152,613 05
Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon	207,600 00
Available fund, loans on stocks on call	46,000 00
Accrued interest on investments to date	36,282 79—$2,217,720 93
Surplus	$213,611 68

THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

This is probably one of the very best known savings institutions in the City. It is situated at No. 51 Chambers-street. The building is a very handsome and commodious one, and is the only real estate owned by the bank. It has been established twenty-two years, and its principal officers are: Mr. EDWARD L. EGGERT, President; Messrs. HENRY E. ANDERSON and JAMES SLEVIN, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. EDWARD BATES, Secretary. The bank presented the following statement on the list of January, 1872:

Bonds and mortgages on improved real estate in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$4,429,628 75
Stocks of the United States, par	$750,000
Stocks of the St. of Georgia, par	48,000
Stocks of the St. of Tenn., par	27,000
Stocks of the County of New-York, par	406,300
Stocks of the County of Westchester, par	65,000
Stocks of the City of N. Y., par	3,944,500
Stocks of the City of Brooklyn, par	249,000
Stocks of the City of Rochester, par	50,000
Stocks of the City of Troy, par	15,000—6,578,800 00
Real estate—banking-house	27,827 19
Cash on hand and on deposit in other banks	1,042,819 32
Accrued interest to date	195,750 00
Total	$10,695,125 26
Of which is due 21,022 depositors, including internal revenue tax and interest to date	9,992,096 74
Leaving a guarantee fund of	$701,428 41

DAVID LEDWITH, Controller.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The East River Savings Bank is a well-known and long-established institution, situated at No. 3 Chambers-street. Its principal officers are: Mr. WILLIAM SLOCUM, President; Messrs. JOHN W. AVERY, WILLIAM CLOSE, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary. In the article on savings-banks in last TUESDAY'S TIMES exception was taken to the statement published last year by this bank. The actual excess of assets was shown to be $141,014 18 less than that returned in the bank statement. The sum exactly covers the amount of interest due depositors up to the date of statement, which was not, as it should have been, included in its list of liabilities. The President, Mr. SLOCUM, stated yesterday that it had never been their custom to include the interest in their annual statement. It will be observed that in the subjoined report this item is included, and that the report is in many ways more explicit than those of former years.

Jan. 1, 1872.		
Amount due depositors (principal	$8,065,845 33	
Interest credited for Jan. 1, 1872	192,624 91—$8,258,469 42	
Surplus fund	479,564 75	
Total		$8,738,034 16

Investments.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,301,425 00
United States stocks (market value)		1,174,916 00
State stocks (market value)		149,456 00
New-York and Brooklyn City stocks (market value)		1,844,000 00
New-York town bonds (market value)		81,510 00
Loans on United States stocks		825,600 00
Real estate (market value)		70,000 00
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1872		109,312 91
Cash in bank		86,294 62
Cash on hand		34,304 63
Total		$8,738,034 16

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

This institution is a comparatively young one, situated at No. 146 Nassau-street, and has been established three years. Its officers are Mr. CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President, and Mr. G. H. BERENDICT, Secretary. The report this bank exhibits is a very explicit one, and shows an increase in their business to the extent of $98,173 50.

Amount due depositors, principal	$650,988 79	
Interest credited Jan. 1, 1872	18,022 20	
Surplus	4,737 88	
Total		$713,748 38

Investments, Loans, &c.

Bonds and mortgages	$322,051 87	
United States and New-York City bonds	122,343 75	
Westchester County and other town bonds	80,132 00	
Loaned on United States bonds, par	23,200 00	
Loaned on $22,000 New-York City bonds	20,000 00	
Real estate	17,680 64	
Cash on deposit in banks	49,096 41	
Cash on hand, not deposited	30,640 32	
Accrued interest due banks	12,719 86	
Loaned on railroad and town bonds	48,225 00	
Safe, furniture, fixtures, &c.	4,000 00—$712,720 38	

Statements from all the rest of the savings institutions in the City will be given in these columns until all have been heard from.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Meetings of Depositors—A Letter from Gov. Hoffman.

A large crowd of anxious depositors assembled round the Market Savings Bank, yesterday morning, expecting further developments of the mystery of the collapse of this institution. A number of unsuccessful attempts were made to see the President, but that gentleman was not accessible. Mr. DENNIS, the receiver, was found by the crowd during the forenoon. He stated that he had offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the defaulting Secretary, CONKLIN. Mr. DENNIS stated that he believed CONKLIN had accomplices in his dishonesty, and that the detectives had been put on the track of all the delinquents.

Between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M. about 100 depositors called at the office of Mr. M. F. DOWLEY, No. 19 Nassau-street, where one of the depositors' meetings was advertised to be held, and informed that gentleman that they were unable to attend the meeting at 3½ P. M., but expressed their willingness to indorse any action that might be taken.

The meeting, numbering about forty depositors, took place here at 3½o'clock. Mr. DOWLEY was voted to the chair, and Mr. STOKES acted as Secretary. Mr. DOWLEY, in calling the meeting to order, urged the necessity of united action, and of endeavoring to prevent the bank being carried into bankruptcy. He referred them to the report of the Investigating Committee of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, reported in yesterday's TIMES, to show that a committee vested with similar powers, would be able to obtain the true causes that led to the failure of the Market Bank, and would be able to expose the fraud and swindling that had been carried on in that institution. Mr. STOKES also urged the necessity of stopping the bankruptcy proceedings, stating that he had been connected with bankruptcy proceedings for thirty years, and knew that if the assets of the bank would at present pay the depositors fifty cents on the dollar, if bankruptcy proceedings were pursued the depositors would not get more than twenty-five cents. The only way to prevent adjudication on these proceedings was to get two-thirds of the depositors to agree, and present a petition to the Court showing fraud upon the part of the officials, and praying that the bank might not be adjudicated bankrupt.

Messrs. Dowley, R. McKinney, Mumford, E. Burns, and G. W. Parsons were appointed as an Investigating Committee.

The meeting then adjourned at the call of the Chair.

Another large meeting of depositors was also held at 3 P. M. at No. 211 Broadway, with Mr. WOODRUFF in the chair. The following Investigating Committee was appointed by this meeting: Messrs. E. H. Jenny, O. C. Marvin, Mackay, John Gunther, R. J. Symes, Hedmont, and W. H. Thompson. The following letter from Gov. HOFFMAN, in reference to the failure of the Market Bank, received by a depositor, was read to the meeting:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, JAN. 22, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: The examination of the Market Savings Bank had been entered, and I think completed, before the failure. The Bank Superintendent thinks the appointing of a receiver inadvisable. However, of course, he has turned the whole matter over to the Attorney-General, who will, I suppose, move at once for a new receiver. I have written him on urgent letter today, and inclosed yours of yesterday. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The following resolutions were moved and carried:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the depositors are decidedly opposed to the Market Savings Bank being adjudicated in voluntary bankruptcy, and that all proper notice be used to prevent such a course of proceedings as disastrous to the interests of depositors.

Resolved, That the Committee of seven procure such information as may be attainable in reference to the indebtedness and the assets of the Market Savings Bank, at the time of the failure, and to consider what legal steps should be taken to protect and secure the rights of the depositors.

THE OCEAN BANK.

Payment of a Dividend—A Card from the President.

In accordance with an order issued by the Controller of the Currency, the Ocean Bank, yesterday morning, began to pay its depositors thirty per cent. of its deposits. This is the first dividend paid by the bank, and it is confidently expected that a further dividend of twenty-five per cent. will be paid in about two months' time. During the day about 200 depositors availed themselves of this dividend. There was no excitement during the day, the business being conducted in a prompt and orderly manner. Every depositor as he received payment was obliged to take cash that he was a creditor. A report was current throughout the City that the payment of this dividend was due to the fact that the suit between the Ocean Bank and the New-York Printing Company had been settled, the Printing Company paying off its debt to the bank. The following card from the President was issued yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1872.

To the Stockholders of the Ocean National Bank:

I have refrained from communicating with you since the action of the Clearing-house in suspending this bank. My reason was that I preferred to wait until Mr. DAVIS made his first official report of the liabilities and his estimate of the assets of the bank.

This he has done, showing the liabilities to be $1,206,175 23. The liabilities, so far as the circulation is concerned, against the bank ceased when the Controller sold the United States bonds; the Government now has to redeem the notes. The assets, Mr. DAVIS estimates, will yield $1,367,641 00, leaving an excess of $167,313 01, which, of course, belongs to you.

My reason for addressing you is to advise you not to sell your stock at the present market price, twenty or twenty-five cents on the dollar. I know the estimate Mr. DAVIS has put upon each item of assets, and he has very properly put it at a low figure. Still, I believe and think the result will show me to be correct, that the assets will produce $100,000 more money than Mr. DAVIS estimates.

It is not improper for me to say to you that I believe it would be better for your interest not have been made for your interests, and that Mr. DAVIS will get all the money out of the assets that any other man could under the circumstances.

C. L. STEVENSON, Late President.

The Third-Avenue Bank.

The depositors still persistently continue to run on the Third-avenue Savings Bank. About $45,000 was drawn out yesterday. The President, Mr. LYON, desires to state that in reference to the article on savings banks published in yesterday's TIMES, an error crept in about this bank. It was there stated that the annual report of last year showed a deficit of $49,429 27, instead of an excess of assets of $103,976 63. This conclusion was arrived at on the ground that the interest due to depositors of $153,406 50 was omitted from its liabilities. Mr. LYON states that no deficit existed, and that the assumed deficit is accounted for by the fact that the writer calculated the securities of the bank at par value, instead of market value, the difference between par value and market value of the securities of that year just amounting to the said sum of $49,429 27.

The New Bank Examiner.

The new Bank Examiner, Mr. WM. H. MEICKS, will commence his examinations next Monday. Of course, he gives no intimation which bank he will visit first. The results of his investigations cannot be made public until they are first reported to the head of the Department at Washington.

A Gentleman Attacked by Roughs on Broadway—He is Rescued by Mr. Keogh's Officers.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. CHAILLE, residing at St. George's Hotel, in Twentieth-street, was crossing Broadway, on his way home, he was set upon by two Nineteenth Ward roughs, one of them being a colored man. Mr. CHAILLE had just reached the sidewalk, corner of Twentieth-street and Broadway, when he received a heavy blow from a slung-shot. He turned at bay and broke his walking-stick over his assailants' heads. Just as the villains were closing upon him, two of Mr. KEOGH'S officers came up, and drawing their clubs, started in pursuit of the roughs. The latter, the moment they saw the clubs, ran down the street, leaving their hats on the sidewalk. Chase was given by the officers, and on meeting a Police officer in full uniform, they hailed him to knock the colored man down as he was running past him. He refused, and the scoundrels escaped. Mr. CHAILLE was assisted to his hotel. Upon being examined it was discovered that he had received several severe cuts on the head, which were bleeding freely. Were it not for the arrival of KEOGH'S officers, Mr. CHAILLE would probably have been killed. The hats left by the roughs are of common felt, one slight brown and the other a black. The white man had a large black dog with him, and when he ran off the brute followed close at his heels.

Arrest on a Charge of Bigamy—A Faithless Husband Discovered by His Wife.

A German by the name LABRINK, about forty-five years of age, who has acquired a high reputation as a fresco painter, at Greenwich, Conn., about a year ago induced a respectable widow to become Mrs. LABRINK, with whom he has appeared to live very happily until Wednesday evening last; when while the couple were fondly gazing upon their cherished offspring in the cradle, a babe of some two or three months old, their pleasant thoughts were suddenly interrupted by the entrance of an officer and the arrest of Mr. LABRINK on a charge of bigamy preferred by Mrs. LABRINK No. 1, who had just arrived from Germany, and on being taken before JABEZ MEAD, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and there confronted by the complainant, he protested against his arrest, declared his innocence and denied all knowledge of Mrs. LABRINK No. 1. But that lady had come fully prepared for business in the matter, and at once produced an admirable photograph likeness of her husband and her marriage certificate, dated in the City of New-York, with four juvenile LABRINKS. Which Mr. LABRINK had deserted in the fatherland. JUSTICE MEAD sent him to Fairfield County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New-England Society.

A meeting of this Society was held last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the President, Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, in the chair. The Committee appointed at the annual meeting on the charter and by-laws made their report. The amendments to the charter as proposed were adopted and the Committee instructed to lay the same before the Legislature at an early day. A large number of new members were elected and much interest was manifested in the welfare of the institution. A ladies' reception is to be held by the Society at Delmonico's in Fourteenth-street, on the evening of the 6th of February, and the following members were appointed an Invitation Committee, to co-operate with the Committee of Arrangements of the Board of Officers: Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Henry A. Hurlbut, Joseph H. Choate, H. B. Claflin, Chas. A. Peabody, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, John F. Kennedy, D. D. Spencer, Col. Frank E. Howe, Locke W. Winchester, John T. Denny, Thomas L. Berry, Joseph H. Brown, A. G. Paine, C. W. Griswold, Ethan Allen, George W. Cotterell, Sinclair Tousey, M. W. Cooper, John C. Southwick, William B. Kendall, George A. Fellows, Edward P. Brown, S. F. Babcock, Fred. W. Clarke, Benjamin K. Phelps, A. W. Tooney, Charles G. Judson, Dr. H. B. Mosely, E. R. Thornton, Edwin O. Tufts, John Fitch, Jonathan Marshall, J. Latrop, John F. Henry, George F. Baker, Wm. L. Pomeroy, Jacob Wendell and Benjamin F. Watson. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PANORMO MURDER

No Arrests Made and the Case Still Involved in Mystery.

Additional Particulars—The Scene of Murder Discovered by Reporters—The Police Still Groping in the Dark.

The only new facts in relation to the murder of Mr. PANORMO give no indication of who the assassin was. It appears that he must have been struck on Park-avenue, for he was taken into a drug-store, kept by A. J. MARVIN, No. 167 Park-avenue, by some man who had not yet been found by the Police. The statement of Mr. MARVIN is made yesterday, as follows:

I resided at the corner of Park-avenue and Oxford-street; at a little before 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, I was sitting in the loading room, when I was called to a man who was covered with blood, and wanted me to prescribe for him; I keep a drug store; the man told that he found Mr. PANORMO on the other side of the street; he was lying on the sidewalk when he first saw him, but then got up, and was staggering toward a fence; there was a large pool of blood on the ground; I saw the wounds of the deceased were of such a serious nature that I told him to go for an officer, who should take PANORMO home; the man then went out and left PANORMO sitting on the curb-stone, and the man who brought deceased in went to the corner of Park-avenue, to try and find a policeman, but, not seeing one there, he went down a block further, on Park-avenue, and found one—Officer WOOLSACK, of the Fourth—who had just come from the direction of Myrtle-avenue, and who told this man, "Why, this man just described to me has got on a Myrtle-avenue car, and is gone home." Upon this the man returned to the place where he had left PANORMO sitting, but he was gone.

An additional fact of some importance is that Signor NAVARRO, who is also a musician, was accosted by some highwayman on the same evening. He made the following statement to the Chief yesterday:

On the particular night when Prof. PANORMO received his injuries, shortly before 10 o'clock, I was standing on the corner of Myrtle and Carleton avenues, waiting for a Myrtle-avenue car; while I was standing there a rough-looking man came up to me and asked me what the time was; I told him that I did not know, and then he swore and said, 'Haven't you got a watch?' at the same time catching me by the shoulder; I struck him on the face with the hand, and presented to him a pistol with the choice, when the man ran off; another man then came up and asked me what was the matter; I told him, and as I was doing so a car came along and I got on; this was a little before 10 o'clock; I got on the car and had ridden about a block when Prof. PANORMO came on the car; I noticed that his face was bleeding, and he had a handkerchief in his hand with which he was wiping his face; he held the handkerchief in one hand and with the other fumbled in his pocket for change to pay the fare, and said that he had been robbed; he appeared to be in the full possession of his senses; I asked Prof. PANORMO lightly and told the conductor who he was and where he lived; I did not think his injuries of a very serious nature, and so I took no further notice of him, but got off at Jay-street and went home.

The post-mortem examination reveals the fact that there was a compound fracture of the skull, also that the upper jaw-bone was broken. The left portion of the skull was completely smashed in. It is evident that the wound on the top of the head was given while the victim was standing up or walking, and the other and fatal wound was evidently struck when the victim was prostrate. An iron bar must have been the instrument used.

Acting on the assumption that Mr. PANORMO was assaulted near Park-avenue, the reporters of the Press—who have really done all the detective work thus far, and are entitled to credit instead of abuse therefor—yesterday discovered the scene of the murder. On Oxford-street, near Park-avenue, there is a vacant lot, surrounded by an old board fence, with an opening on the avenue side. Just in front of this opening are two huge patches of blood. One of these patches is about three feet in length, is the shape of a huge leaf, and is about nine inches wide at its broadest part. Even though after two days its crimson hue has slightly indicated its nature. Unsuspecting passers-by have slipped in it and smeared the awful fluid on the neighboring stones. One or two dull red impressions, faintly outlined, and vaguely filled up, record where the poor fellow staggered to his feet. One conspicuous print, sharp and clinker as the rest, is the place where his outstretched hand struck flat into his own warm blood. A few inches from the large patch of blood is one considerably smaller, indicating where the blood gushed from him when he scrambled to his feet. The next batch of blood spots is four or five feet further on, and opposite the door of a drug-store kept by a Mr. MARVIN, whose statement of the affair is given above.

The next important witness discovered by the reporters was Mr. BOYLAN, who has a grocery-store next to MARVIN'S drug-store. About ten minutes before he closed his store and proceeded down Park-avenue toward his residence. When half way home he met two desperate-looking characters, who first walked briskly up to meet him and then, after staring him in the face, passed on. As they passed him Mr. BOYLAN heard a sharp whistle proceeding from Park-avenue, near Cumberland-street. The men then quickened their pace and disappeared.

The circumstances thus far developed all point to a gang of ruffians who have for months infested that section of the city, and whose haunts are "well known to the Police." Some one or more of this gang murdered Mr. HARVEY, who was found weltering in his blood on New-Year's Eve, on Flushing-avenue, near Oxford-street. The Police have scouted the idea of Mr. HARVEY being murdered, but none who have given any attention to that case can be of any different opinion. The Police know all the members of this gang, and it is their duty to turn up every one of them and make them account for their whereabouts on that night. The public are now thoroughly aroused, and will not be satisfied with any inefficient work on the part of the Police. This gang of thieves and ruffians must be rooted out or the authorities will be made answerable for their depredations. The Mayor yesterday offered $500 reward for the arrest of the murderers, or one-half that amount for such information as will lead to their apprehension.

Up to a late hour last evening the Police had failed to produce any new facts in regard to this cowardly outrage, and were evidently waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up. The only officer who has thus far done anything is Detective CARR, of the Fourth Precinct, who has been working almost without assistance. The regular force of the Fourth Precinct is short ten men, but there are sufficient officers who are detailed for service in the City. Head-quarters and elsewhere who might with great propriety be detailed to aid in the search for the murderers without injuring their constitutions seriously. The small reward offered by the Mayor for the arrest of the murderers is entirely inadequate, and will not induce any one to come forward and give a clue by which the villains may be caught. It is suggested that the citizens should hold a meeting and subscribe a sum sufficient to make it an object, but with the proviso that the Police should be debarred from participating in the reward.

The most reasonable theory to be adduced from the facts already obtained, is that Mr. PANORMO, on arriving at the corner of Park-avenue and Cumberland-street, was decoyed down Park-avenue by the gang, and on arriving opposite the vacant lot on the corner of Oxford-street, they waylaid and robbed him and then made their escape. The man who found him there took him over to the drug-store with a view to obtain surgical aid, and finding that he was so seriously injured, they went in search of an officer, finding Officer WOOLSACK, after some time, leaning from him that the man had come down on a Myrtle-avenue car. They probably concluded that the injuries were not so serious as they at first supposed, and consequently abandoned all further efforts. The blows which Mr. PANORMO received undoubtedly stunned him, and he did not recover from the shock until, by his exposure to the cool air in front of the drug-store, he recovered. His first thoughts then probably was to get home as speedily as possible, and with that idea he went to Myrtle-avenue and took the car. The time of his departure from Mr. SCOTT'S house is fixed as 10 o'clock. It might have been 10¼ o'clock when he reached the car, so that not more than twenty minutes—allowing for variation in the clock at Mr. SCOTT'S—is allowed for the commission of the deed and the subsequent events. With this limit of time and the clues which have already been furnished to the Police, the officers ought to be able to produce something which will be satisfactory to the public.

The funeral of Mr. PANORMO will take place at 2 o'clock, from the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets. The Coroner has already impanelled a jury, and will commence an investigation this morning at 10 o'clock.

Suicide of a Wealthy Newarker.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning Mr. PETER NENNINGER, residing at River and Ferguson streets, Newark, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. About a year ago deceased was thrown from his carriage, and he has since suffered at times from violent pains in the head. Yesterday morning he was suffering in this way, and his wife bathed his head. During her momentary absence from the room, for the purpose of securing some additional liniment, he shot himself, using a small [illegible] pistol. The ball passed through his heart. Mr. NENNINGER was engaged as a heavy oil-cloth manufacturer, but was quite wealthy. His fortune amounts to over $100,000, in addition to which there was an insurance of $10,000 upon his life. He was connected with a number of financial institutions, and was a director of the Home Savings Bank and of the Newark City Mutual Insurance Company. He was fifty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Enforced Rules to Stop Smallpox.

Health Officer COCHRAN has taken effective measures, by placing officers at all the ferries, to prevent the importation of infected rags into this city. The Doctor, yesterday, suggested the Chief of Police to have the whole river front watched, as the rags might be brought over by means of boats.

The Graham Institute for Old Ladies.

The twenty-first annual report of the Graham Institute for Aged and Indigent Females shows that the permanent fund is now $33,000, and the hall contains fifty-five inmates and six vacants. Fourteen entered during the year, and five died. There have been fourteen applications during the year, but most of them failed through some defect in qualification. There is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $4,842 16.

Arrest of a Post-Office Letter-Carrier.

SAMUEL A. GOURLEY was arrested yesterday at the Brooklyn Post-office on a charge of stealing letters from the boxes in which they are placed for the convenience of the carriers. A trap was laid, and on his arrest a part of the marked money was found on him. GOURLEY said, when he found that he was detected, that he had been engaged in this work since December, and that he had not taken more than $30 altogether. He was committed in default of $6,000 bail.

The Citizens' Reform Committee and the Water Board.

An effort will be made during next week by the members of the Citizens' Reform Committee to press the passage of an act repealing the law creating the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners. A bill for this purpose has been prepared by the Legislative Committee. The principal ground which will be urged for the passage of this measure is that the recent award of the contract for the building of the new reservoir to Messrs. KINGSLEY & KERNEY was in violation of every principle of justice, and indefensible on any pretext.

The Democratic General Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee was held last evening, when a temporary organization was effected and all contested seats were referred to a committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting. This action was taken to avoid a disturbance, which would have occurred had any attempt been made to consider the claims of contesting members last evening. The recent elections seem to have resulted entirely satisfactorily to "Boss" McLAUGHLIN. The manner in which the First Ward ticket had been carried did not, however, give universal satisfaction, for the backbone of the "Boss," OWEN HANORAN, appears to have wielded the power delegated to him recklessly. He gave serious offense to a club composed of 250 respectable men, and refused to give them a show on the ticket run in the ward. For this he was punished by the "Boss," but not satisfied with punishment, spaniel-like. The presence of Mr. PATRICK KEENAN, from the Sixth Ward, was rather distasteful to Mr. WM. FOWLER, President of the Water Board, who, it is said, yesterday afternoon requested him to resign, but PATRICK declined the invitation, and stood a defeat nomination to "stick." Seated side by side in the Committee, last evening, were "Boss" FUREY and FRANK SWIFT, who have for a long time been at enmity, arising out of political differences. This was certainly evidence of harmony, if nothing else was.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. D. S. ULEE, of Florida, is at the St. James Hotel.

Viscount PARNELL, of England, is at the Maison Dorée.

Gen. R. F. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. H. D. BARTON, of Trumansburg, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. N. B. LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman WILLIAMS, of Buffalo, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Chief-Justice MOSES, of South Carolina, is at the St. George Hotel.

Gen. J. B. FAY, of the United States Army is at the Glenham Hotel.

Hon. DWIGHT TOWNSEND, from Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Washington, and Ex-Senator J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, are at the Astor House.

Judge E. R. BLACKWELL, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. ELI CURTIS, of Connecticut, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The "Cabeo hop" of the Women's Typographical Union was held last night at Irving Hall, and was an enjoyable affair.

Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, Sr., delivered a lecture last evening, at the Evening High School, on "The Alps and the Mount Cenis Tunnel."

Company C, Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., will give a reception this evening at the Armory, Thirty-sixth-street and Broadway.

Dr. FRASER'S course of private lectures to gentlemen, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, closes this evening.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed Police Surgeons D. D. T. HAMMOND and ALEX. B. MOTT. No cause for this action is assigned.

The fifth annual masquerade ball of the Fleetwing Club will take place at the Casino, East Houston-street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21.

Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND, of Tremont, Ohio; Gov. A. SAUNDERS, of Omaha, and Gov. JAMES ENGLISH, of New-Haven, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Committee having the Fourth-avenue matter in charge will meet at the passenger-room of the Harlem Railroad this morning at 10¼ o'clock.

The Baxter hop took place at the Academy of Music last night, and passed off pleasantly. The Academy was tastefully decorated and the music excellent.

ROBT. PENFORTH was committed by Justice FOWLER, yesterday, on a charge of burglary preferred by JOHN F. SMITH, of No. 200 West Thirty-eighth-street.

The report of emigrants landed at Castle Garden yesterday is as follows: By the steamer *Arragon*, from Bristol, 28; by the steamer *Nevada*, from Liverpool, 120.

Prof. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN will lecture before the Law Society, at the University chapel, Washington-square, this evening, on "The Ethical Spirit of the Civil Law."

An unknown man fell overboard from the Fulton Ferry bridge yesterday afternoon. He was rescued from drowning and taken to the Park Hospital in an unconscious condition.

OWEN HARDY, while at work yesterday at the lime-kiln at Fifty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, fell into the fire and was terribly injured. He was cared for at the Roosevelt Hospital.

The remains of the unknown man who was found dead at Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue on the 23d inst., have been identified as those of BENJAMIN KEMP, who resided on the east side of the City.

THOMAS SEBOUR was committed for examination by Justice FOWLER, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch from HENRY B. FULLER, of No. 428 Fifth-avenue. Both are professional gymnasts.

A fire occurred last evening on the second floor of the residence of S. STILWELL, No. 12 East Thirty-fifth-street, caused by a lace curtain coming in contact with a gas-burner, and resulting in $200 damage.

During a fight yesterday afternoon on Pier No. 23 East River, ROBERT KELLY, aged twenty-three, of No. 240 Monroe-street, was struck on the head with a cart-rung by some unknown assailant and seriously injured.

At a meeting of the New-York Women Suffrage Organization, last evening, at Masonic Hall, an address on "The Importance of the Ballot to Working Women" was delivered by Miss JENNIE COLLINS, of Boston.

CHARLES RUSSELL and JAMES CLARK, of the Tenth-avenue gang, were arraigned, committed by Justice LEDWITH, charged with having beaten Officer WILLOW, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on Monday night last.

JACOB BREMER and GEORGE WILLIAMS were committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING on a charge of entering the premises of JOHN C. FRINSMAN, No. 15 Seventh-street, and stealing 250 dozen knives, valued at $1,500.

The Captain of the bark *Albert the Good*, who smuggled two dozen and twenty-five cases of brandy from France into this port, has been compelled by the Custom-house authorities to pay a penalty of $391 20. The brandy is condemned.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN MARTIN, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to State Prison for four years, and MICHAEL CAMPBELL, same offence, five years; THOMAS HOGAN was convicted of burglary; sentence deferred.

The new rules of the Cotton Exchange in regard to contracts went into operation yesterday. It is now [illegible] that on all contracts stating the number of days allowed as call for a margin of one-half of one per cent, payment, to be deposited with the Clerk.

The Commissioners of the Department of Docks met yesterday and the Auditing Committee reported they had examined bills, amounting in the aggregate to $65,000, which were found correct, and ordered to be paid.

Yesterday Alderman MANTON officiated in a marriage at the City Hall. The bridegroom, JOSEPH BENO, a German, and Miss CECILIA CENCINE, were joined in wedlock by the City Father, in the presence of a number of the notables of the Common Council.

The first annual report of the Baptist Missionary Union shows that during the past year 3,788 visits were made, 32,312 tracts distributed, and 6,924 Sabbath-school papers distributed. The expenditure was $6,818 34, and the balance on hand at the close of the year was $24 38.

JAMES GILLEN, said to be one of a gang who attacked and beat Hugo Du VERGO, on the night of the 23d of September last, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer MCWILLIAMS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and, on being brought before Justice BIXBY, was committed without bail.

The funeral services of Ex-Sheriff JAMES LYNCH took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Annunciation, at Manhattanville. There was a large attending of the relatives and friends of the deceased present. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

The new Irish regiment, the Eighty-eighth, having been refused a charter, a deputation waited last night on the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment with a view of amalgamation. Col. KAVANAGH, of the Sixty-ninth, promised that the matter should receive due consideration from the Board of Officers.

Thirty gold watches, some gold guard-chains and watch-keys were found the other day in a chest with a false bottom, brought to this port by a German named A. E. MARXEN, on the steamer *Holsatia*. The articles, which are valued at nearly $2,000, were seized by the Castle Garden Bureau of the Custom-house and confiscated.

ENOCH SOBER was committed by Justice LEDWITH, yesterday, charged by JAMES DRAKE, of No. 232 Eighth-avenue, with having broken into the engine-room of the Manhattan Gas Company's works, West Seventeenth-street, where he is employed as engineer, and attempting to carry away $600 worth of property. He admitted his guilt.

The New-York Turner Verein formally dedicated their new building, Nos. 66 and 68 East Fourth-street, last evening. The exercises consisted of music by the orchestra, speeches by the President and others, solos, and a grand Fest chorus and march by the entire body of Turners. A ball, which was continued to daylight, wound up the proceedings.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, Judge TRUMPLER was occupied with an argument in relation to the removal of SILAS C. OWEN as executor of the estate of MARIA REYNOLDS, deceased, the grounds for removal, as alleged, being incompetency, intemperance, &c. The amount of property involved is about $25,000. Hon. E. A. REDDY appeared for the petitioner, and Hon. THOS. E. WELSOR for the executor.

Steinway Hall will probably be filled this evening to listen to the eminent gentlemen who are to speak on the vital topic of prison reform. The catholicity of the subject is illustrated by the fact that the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. MCCLOSKY, the Puritan Reformer, Mr. BEECHER, and the Turkish Minister are to speak from the same platform, and advocate probably the same views. Gov. HOFFMAN will preside.

By invitation of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company an excursion party of ladies and gentlemen, about fifty in number, embarked in the steamer *Morro Castle*, at noon yesterday, to enjoy a brief excursion to and a four days' stay at Havana. Among those invited were Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Douglas Taylor and wife, Whitelaw Reid, William C. Bryant, Bayard Taylor, and Bret Harte. Mr. A. D. DUNCK, the President of the Company, and his wife, accompanied the party.

A memorial has been sent to Postmaster-General CRESWELL, signed by a large number of prominent bankers and merchants of this City, reciting that the contract for the Wednesday Atlantic mail service expired on the 31st, 1871, and expressing their earnest conviction that "the mercantile community and the best interests of the country would be benefited by an arrangement under which the fastest steamers should perform this service, as was the case formerly." Among the names appended are such names as Duncan, Sherman & Co., John J. Cisco & Son, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Wm. H. Aspinwall, &c.

LONG ISLAND.

The members of Jamaica Lodge F. & A. M., gave their first annual ball at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Wednesday evening.

JAMES MOORE, an old and highly respectable citizen of Hunter's Point, dropped down dead yesterday at the corner of Box-street and Union-avenue, Greenpoint.

Prof. B. P. WORCESTER lectured at the M. E. Church, Astoria, last evening, his subject being "A Voyage Around the World." The lecture was illustrated with stereoscopic views.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fifteen fires within four months at Paterson have caused an aggregate loss of $245,000.

The Central Agricultural Society have received to sell their grounds at Trenton as assessors.

A petition has been presented to the Legislature asking for the establishment of an asylum for deaf mutes.

Rev. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON and HORACE GREELEY, both deliver lectures in Newark, on Monday evening.

Yesterday was observed in many of the churches of Newark and Jersey City as the day of prayer for colleges.

Sneak thieves, on Wednesday, entered the house of C. H. GENING, on Broad-street, Elizabeth, and secured goods valued at $175.

Alarmed by the recent robbery of the Trenton Bank, the first National Bank of Trenton is having a Holmes Burglar Alarm attached to its vault.

The Newark Medical Association has elected the following officers for 1872: PETER V. HEWLITT, President